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REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

GDR's Sindermann Arrival

ID160538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 15 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Prague (ADN correspondent)--Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, arrived in Prague Monday to take part in the consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, which begins in the Czechoslovak capital Tuesday. The last meeting of this kind took place in Leningrad in July 1977.

On the same day leading representatives of the parliaments of the USSR and the other socialist countries participating arrived in Prague.

Opening of Meeting

ID161150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Text] A consultative meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty started in Cernin Palace in Prague today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Vladimir Gonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and People's Assembly chairman; the Hungarian delegation is headed by Antal Apro, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman; the GDR delegation is headed by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and People's Chamber chairman; the Polish delegation is headed by Stanislav Gucwa, the Marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic; the Romanian delegation is headed by Nicolae Giosan, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and Grand National Assembly chairman; the Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Shitikov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet; and the CSSR delegation is headed by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman. The meeting is also being attended by the representatives of Cuba, Laos and Mongolia as guest observers.

The participants in the meeting were welcomed by Comrade Alois Indra. In his opening speech he spoke about the joint endeavors of the parliaments of the countries of the socialist community and once again he appreciated the speech of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev during the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He said that the consultative meeting of the representatives of the parliament of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty would concentrate on these proposals of Comrade Brezhnev and would support them in keeping with the interests of the voters.

Afterwards, Comrade Indra read out to the participants in the meeting a message of greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. In the message Comrade Husak wished many successes for this important deliberation and stressed that it is taking place at a period of the growing struggle of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world for the consolidation of peace and their resolute drive for the further deepening of the process of relaxation of the international tensions, which process continues to operate as the determining factor of the current international developments and which is the sole, rational and acceptable alternative for development in the world. In this connection, he recalled the proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty contained in the Moscow delcaration of the Political Consultative Committee and in the joint communique of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries of the socialist community and in particular the peace iniative of the Soviet Union made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin.

Comrade Gustav Husak welcomed the fact that the topical issues of the relaxation of international tensions would be the center of attention of the deliberations of the representatives of the parliaments of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, and assured them that the nations of Czechoslovakia will continue to support unequivocally and actively the struggle for the consolidation of peace and for international security and cooperation in the world.

Cuban, Lao, Mongolian Observers

ID161828 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] Prague--A consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened in Prague on Tuesday.

At the head of the Soviet delegation are members of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee--chairman of the Soviet of the Union Aleksey Shitikov and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Vitaliy Ruben:

Attending the meeting as guests-observers are a Cuban delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee member and deputy of the National Assembly of People's Power Severo Aguirre del Cristo; a Laotian delegation led by member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Simeuy Namlas; and a Mongolian delegation led by Presidium member of the People's Great Hural Sonomyn Udbal.

The participants in the consultative meeting were welcomed by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Alois Indra who also delivered a message from general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, Gustav Husak.

Debate on Drafts

ID171300 Prague CTK in English 1143 GMT 17 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Prague--The consultative meeting of the representatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries' parliaments continued here Wednesday.

Parliamentary delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia took part in the meeting. Among the guests were parliamentary delegations from Cuba, Laos, Mongolia and representatives of the embassies of all participating countries.

The session debated draft final documents.

Reception for Parliamentarians

ID172244 Prague CTK in English 2025 GMT 17 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Prague--Alois Indra, member of the Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, hosted a reception here tonight, at the close of a consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The reception was attended by the parliamentary delegations which participated in the meeting, Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other political and public personalities.

Indra Interview

ID172144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The first evaluation of the consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of countries of the Warsaw Treaty has been given in an interview with our correspondent Lubos Lidicky by Alois Indra, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Federal Assembly: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade chairman, could you evaluate the international activity of parliaments of member states of the Warsaw Treaty from the Leningrad meeting 2 years ago until the present consultative meeting in Prague?

[Answer] We can say that, just as the diplomacy of countries of the socialist community is very active, the parliaments are also active. I would say that even in many cases where the door is somewhat almost closed for various reasons for the contacts of governments, the parliaments, in their foreign activity, are helping to open this door. We have experienced this in the Federal Assembly and we can speak about this in the international activity of other fraternal parliaments.

[Question] What are the first results of the consultations in Prague?

[Answer] A meeting of this type has, naturally, been in preparation for a long time. Beginning in June of this year, we circulated to all participating countries a draft document which was to be adopted originally. The document contained, of course, the stands on all fundamental international questions. All countries were preparing for it in this sense.

We have to, however, according to my view, respect the qualitatively quite new situation after the speech of Comrade Brezhnev on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic which contained a number of concrete proposals, above all connected with military detente, which should supplement the political detente. This is why our delegation, as the delegation of the host country, on the event of our consultative meeting submitted new proposals from which we were to take a stand on this very topical problem. I have to say that all delegations, during the deliberations both yesterday and today, have shown a great understanding, supported our initiative and understand that at this moment the question of adopting a stand on the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union is the most important.

Three documents resulted from our deliberations: The first is the appeal of our consultative meeting, i.e., the consultative meeting of parliaments of member states of Warsaw Treaty to parliaments, our colleagues, of the member states of the North Atlantic pact. They will after all bear the great responsibility for future developments. In this appeal we point out the importance of this problem and ask them to deal with it, so that they can thus influence their governments.

In the second document we turn to all parliaments with which our parliaments, that is parliaments of states of the Warsaw Treaty, have contacts and inform them that we have adopted an appeal to the parliaments of states of NATO.

The third document is the communique on the results of our meeting. All delegations have adopted all these documents unanimously, and I think that from this point of view we can evaluate the proceedings and results of the meeting as very positive.

[Question] What real weight do you attach to the Prague documents? Do you think that they will significantly further work of parliaments and world opinion?

[Answer] We cannot, of course, live in illusions because we know well what the systems are like in bourgeois states: We know that not always do parliaments influence the policy of these countries. Despite all this, we are convinced that we can, in this way, influence the opinions of many of our colleagues in bourgeois states, that we can also influence public opinion. We already have certain precedents in such actions when the public opinion spoke very actively in Western countries. I would like to recall the well-known campaign around the neutron bomb, which ended in the victory of the peace-loving forces.

At present we have reached a point where we can speak about a kind of crossroads, a historical crossroads. Representatives of NATO states either consider the situation realistically, and there is a possibility to stop the arms race, to create a new political situation for other negotiations too, I mean the ratification of SALT II, the talks on SALT III or even the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armaments and armed forces, or mankind will take the path of further feverish armament and increasing tension which would not, of course, be beneficial for any country.

Politicians in Western countries have to be aware--and in this sense also deputies of individual parliaments--of their, I would say, historical responsibility, i.e. how they act at this moment.

We believe, and will make use of every opportunity to see that the documents of the Prague consultative meeting of the Warsaw Treaty is brought to the attention of all deputies and international organizations. We are also sending them to the United Nations and, of course, to the Interparliamentary Union.

Allow me to be an optimist at this moment, and say that we believe that commonsense and not the interests of the military-industrial complex of imperialist countries will win. [end recording]

HUNGARY'S SZEKER REPORTS ON CEMA NUCLEAR ENGINEERING TALKS

LD111512 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)--The first session of the inter-governmental commission coordinating the CMEA countries' cooperation in atomic energy machine engineering has concluded in Moscow.

The deliberations were attended also by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who said the following to the Moscow correspondent of MTI: The commission was following a resolution adopted by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to this effect. Considering the importance of nuclear energy machine engineering and the significance of atomic power, the commission reviewed the state of the production of machines and equipment for nuclear power stations and it began coordination work on whose basis in the coming years the member countries will develop their partnership in constructing atomic power plants as well as in the production of the necessary machines and installations. The session discussed the tasks of the commission and stipulated the guidelines for the future work.

Gyula Szeker returned to Budapest on Wednesday.

ALBANIAN PAPER VIEWS NATO STRENGTHENING, BREZHNEV SPEECH

AU121715 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

["NATO on the Road of the Strengthening of Its Aggressive Potential"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA)--The ministers of defence of the USA, Harold Brown, and of the German Federal Republic, Hans Apel, once again reiterated at their recent meeting the determination to further strengthen the military potential of NATO. At this meeting they decided to increase the military expenditure. Right after the statements made by them on the occasion, it was also reported that a group which was charged to study the "best way to modernize the tactical nuclear weapons of NATO", presented its report proposing the deployment of 600 new nuclear weapons in Europe.

These, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article, are everyday facts which reveal the black shadow of the aggressive NATO pact in Europe and in other regions of the world, the shadow of aggression, threat and constant danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples. They show that NATO, just as the Warsaw Treaty, is a permanent source of tension in the world.

The entire striking force of NATO, just as that of the Warsaw Treaty, is directed against the revolution and socialism, freedom and independence of the peoples. They are instruments which are used to preserve the dominating positions of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists in various countries of Europe; they are shackles to enslave the peoples. This is also revealed by the fact that the U.S. imperialists again brought out from their archives the plan to create a special military force in the context of NATO which would be used by them as an international mobile gendarmery in every part of the world where their interests may be impaired. "Contrary to the Chinese theory of 'three worlds', which is a fraudulent capitalist and revisionist theory--Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution"--U.S. imperialism is still on the offensive. It is striving to preserve its old alliances and to create new ones to its own advantage and to the detriment of the Soviet social-imperialists or whoever else might threaten U.S. imperialist power. In particular it is trying to strengthen NATO, which has been and remains an aggressive political and military organization."

Exposing the demagogy of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, the newspaper points out among others: In East Germany, where the Soviet social-imperialists have deployed dozens of divisions, Brezhnev decided with the greatest cynicism to show himself "generous" and to proclaim the unilateral reduction of 20,000 men of the Soviet occupation army in that country. But the peoples, the newspaper underlines, cannot be deceived by such demagogic actions. It is quite clear to everybody that such symbolic reductions, at a time when hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers are deployed in the German Democratic Republic and other countries, solve nothing at all. These troops are withdrawn from East Germany, but they quite well can be stationed, for example, in Czechoslovakia.

The peoples of Europe, the newspaper writes further on, cherish no illusion whatsoever that peace and security of Europe will come from the demagogic attempts of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the real patrons of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

On the contrary, the road to the solution is the struggle against these two biggest aggressive blocs of the superpowers. Numerous facts [word indistinct] the decision of the NATO-member countries to continue the road of the strengthening of their aggressive potential, clearly show that the armaments race and the war preparations in Europe are increasing at ever faster rates. This reality rejects the beautiful pacifist words of the speeches of the imperialist or social-imperialist chieftains on the "lowering of tension" and the strengthening of "mutual understanding and trust" in Europe, revealing a feverish rivalry for allround superiority towards one another. This makes the correct and principled stand of our country more obvious, which has stressed more than once that the security of the European Continent does not come from the "reforms" proposed in Washington and Moscow, but through the destruction from the foundations of the source of threat and war, of the aggressive political and military organizations of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, through the dismantling of the American and Soviet bases from the countries of this continent. Only in this way can we speak of genuine security in Europe, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT emphasized in conclusion.

GDR COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET DETENTE PROPOSALS

LD152220 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In a commentary on the recent Soviet detente proposals, the Soviet Agency APN noted that the NATO states and the FRG in particular are now, on the threshold of the eighties, facing a decision as momentous as at the beginning of the seventies when the implementation of the peaceful coexistence policy was at issue. Guenter Leuschner comments on this historic parallel.

The period to which the Soviet commentary refers was the transition from the last phase of the cold war to the policy of detente. These were dramatic years when negotiations were afoot in Moscow and Warsaw, Erfurt and Kassel, about SALT I, and in Helsinki about the treaties and agreements which in the end provided the substance of the policy of peaceful coexistence. It was a time when, (?especially) in Europe, the way out of the cold war impasse was almost within reach but no one could say for sure whether the West was in fact going to take it. The number of doubters and waverers was still large and the number of those who fought the new policy tooth and nail was even larger.

Indeed, the situation then resembled the situation today. The issue then was the definitive acceptance or rejection of political detente; today it is the decision for or against military detente. It is not a decision that the West can long delay or dodge by spouting generalities. If the disparity between giant steps in the arms buildup and the snail's pace in the disarmament negotiations is not eliminated within a short space of time, the arms race will take off on such a scale that it cannot be halted. Things then will not simply remain as they are.

A failure of the East-West normalization treaties at the beginning of the seventies would not have merely perpetuated the state of suspense between the cold war and detente. Such a failure would have thrown Europe back into the worst period of tension. The calls by some Western politicians and military men today for a policy of strength prove that a failure of military detente would jeopardize all the tangible results of political detente. The rejection of SALT II, ever rising arms spending, the introduction of new missile-nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the MX missiles, 10-year longterm arms program, obstruction at Vienna--all this could not remain without consequences. Political detente cannot be squared with increasing military tensions. NATO must choose and can choose.

The decision 10 years ago called for courage on the part of some Western politicians. Cozy habits of thought had to be put aside, dusty old doctrines discarded; one had to act out of character as it were. Circumstances compelled it. Is not this courage called for again today? Is it not easier to muster this courage today when economic troubles and energy problems make the madness of a continuing arms race so obvious?

And yet another parallel to the beginning of the seventies suggests itself. At that time, when political detente was at stake, the socialist countries by their flexibility and readiness to compromise has made it easy as possible for Western governments to leap out of the past. Without this readiness to compromise neither the agreement on West Berlin nor the transit agreements, neither the Moscow Treaty nor the Helsinki accords would have materialized. Now, 10 years later, we are acting in the same way. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals in his Berlin speech meet the West more than half way. We are ready for unilateral concessions which we never demanded from the other side. The more realistic forces in Western Europe at any rate understand well how seriously we desire an understanding as our action shows. The bridges we are building could not be more golden. The choice could not be made easier. People are even less entitled to talk of pressure or threat when we call on NATO to see reason at last and to make the right choice.

NEPSZABADSAG: BREZHNEV BERLIN PROPOSALS WAY TO DETENTE

AU161845 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 79 p 10 AU

[Istvan Kovacs article: "Notes: An Important Initiative"]

[Text] "One must choose between the insane arms race and military detente, which would further political detente," the PCE paper L'HUMANITE says in commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin announcement. The commentary, which grasps the essence of the matter, faithfully manifests the sincerity of the Soviet Union's endeavor, which is supported and approved by the socialist countries and with which the peace-loving public opinion of the Western world is also beginning to understand. Belgian, French and British papers emphasize that the Soviet initiative fits precisely into the trend of the policy of detente and is intended to initiate a process that could lead to reduced danger in Europe. Gordon McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, stressed that if Britain and other NATO countries would follow the Soviet example, it would ease the grave burdens of military expenditures.

It is difficult to dispute that the unilateral Soviet decision to withdraw considerable Soviet forces from GDR territory; the willingness to reduce the number of Soviet missiles, provided additional medium-range missiles are not deployed in the NATO countries; and the proposal which expresses the willingness to reduce the scale of maneuvers in the case of reciprocity--it is difficult to dispute that these are aimed at consolidating security in Europe, strengthening the atmosphere of trust among countries and improving the world political atmosphere. This is a practical path to genuine military detente.

Nevertheless, several leading politicians of the NATO countries argue that with all this--they claim--Moscow wants to thwart the implementation of NATO's armament program. For instance, according to the U.S. President's foremost adviser, the issue of the "modernization" of the NATO arsenal must be decided first and only then can one discuss the reduction of armaments with the Warsaw Pact countries. [paragraph continues]

Specifically, the term "modernization" concerns the NATO plan to deploy 600 so-called Eurostrategic nuclear weapons in West European countries. This plan will be submitted by military experts for approval to the December ministerial session of the organization. Those new and modern weapons would be added to the nuclear arsenal already existing in West Europe, to which 8,000 nuclear warheads and over 3,000 delivery vehicles belong to date.

By deploying additional nuclear weapons in West Europe, the most belligerent NATO circles want to change the European equilibrium, the existence of which even the U.S. President admitted in the communique issued on Brezhnev's and Carter's Vienna talks. The armament planned under the slogan of "modernization" is aimed at tilting the strategic equilibrium in favor of NATO so as to insure a position of strength for the West at the talks. A commentary by the Soviet news agency APN stresses in this connection: "With such a strategy, it is impossible to develop normal relations with the Soviet Union and absurd to continue detente. The arms race cannot become a means to consolidate international security. Attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union have never been successful for anybody in the past."

In contrast to NATO's endeavors, the Soviet proposal offers a rational alternative: it pits the means of and willingness for disarmament against plans that serve a new wave of armament and are aimed at upsetting the strategic equilibrium on the continent.

The supporters of armament now strive to reduce with convoluted arguments the significance of the Soviet proposal and to mislead public opinion which is sympathy with the initiative so as to force through the acceptance of the plan to deploy additional U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. This, of course, would bring about inevitable countermeasures. "The Soviet Union does not strive for superiority. Its strategic doctrine is exclusively of a defensive nature," notes the Soviet position statement. "We abide by the balance of power, but, if it is violated, the Soviet Union will be obliged to take the necessary steps to consolidate its defense."

In the postwar years, the Soviet Union has made over 100 proposals toward restraining the arms race. Of those, it has so far succeeded in having some 30 accepted. Also on this basis, the Belgian middle class paper LA CITE is justified in posing the question: "Is it impossible to believe that the Soviet Union wants to break out of the vicious circle of the arms race once and for all? Can we not believe that the Soviet Union is interested in peace rather than in war? Those who speak of a direct Soviet threat are unable to prevent convincing arguments."

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS WESTERN RESPONSE TO SOVIET PROPOSALS

AU121242 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Andrzej Rayzacher commentary: "Will the Old Error Be Repeated?"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THE WEST MAINTAINS THAT IT IS AFRAID OF THE SOVIET "EUROSTRATEGIC" MISSILES, BUT WHEN THE USSR OFFERS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ITS MISSILES DEPLOYED IN THE WESTERN REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY, THE WEST RESPONDS BY ANNOUNCING ITS OWN COUNTERARMAMENTS.

THE WEST MAINTAINS THAT THE USSR HAS A SUPERIORITY IN THE CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, BUT WHEN THE SOVIET UNION PROMISES TO WITHDRAW SOME OF ITS TROOPS AND TANKS FROM THE GDR, THE WEST DOUBTS THE SINCERITY OF THAT POWER'S INTENTIONS.

In connection with the examination of the Western official and press reactions to LEONID BREZHNEV's Berlin peace initiative two conclusions come to mind: that the initiative has come at an inconvenient moment for the most bellicose forces within the Atlantic bloc and that those forces are determined to resort to all possible means to breed distrust vis-a-vis the sincerity of the USSR's intentions.

Those response are full of contradictions. On the one hand, assurances have been given that the announcement that 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks will be withdrawn from the GDR and that the number of the medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons will be reduced in the western regions of the USSR (provided that NATO gives up its plan to bring Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles into its European arsenal) will be "carefully examined" by governments; on the other hand, without waiting for such an examination, the West is crying "this is not enough," but offers nothing on its part.

THIS IS CREATING A SIMPLE LUNATIC SITUATION. THE USSR HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD REDUCE SOME OF ITS TROOPS AND TANKS IN THE GDR WITHOUT ASKING ANYTHING IN RETURN, EXCEPT THAT IT EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT ITS OFFER WOULD HELP OVERCOME THE STALEMATE IN THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR ALMOST 6 YEARS.

The Soviet Union has offered to reduce the potential of medium-range missiles it has created to balance the huge American nuclear arsenal in Europe (amounting now to about 8,000 warheads, most of which are several times more powerful than the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs), but NATO, disregarding the offer, has announced that it would take a decision on enlarging its mad potential by about 600 medium-range delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons. In addition, it has been openly proclaimed: First we will "rearm" and then we will talk about possibilities for disarmament talks.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC IS BEING TOLD THAT PERSHING II MISSILES AND THE SELF-GUIDING MISSILES WILL INSURE A BETTER "BARGAINING POSITION" FOR NATO. NOTHING HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT HOW GREATLY THE DEGREE OF CONFRONTATION AND THE RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR IN EUROPE WILL INCREASE AND THAT IRREVERSIBLE ACCOMPLISHED FACTS WILL ARISE. The method has its sad story. A few years ago the leader of one of those West European NATO states that are now most energetic in supporting the plans for deploying the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, said with a touch of melancholy: "What a pity that at one time we did not give the necessary support to the Rapacki plan" for creating an atom-free zone in central Europe.

IT WOULD BE A PATHETIC ERROR IF, AFTER YEARS, WHEN THERE ARE STILL MORE MISSILES IN HIS OWN COUNTRY BUT WHEN HIS COUNTRY'S SECURITY WILL BY NO MEANS BE ANY GREATER, THAT SAME POLITICIAN OR ONE OF HIS SUCCESSORS HAS TO UTTER THE SAME STATEMENT VIS-A-VIS LEONID BREZHNEV'S BERLIN PEACE INITIATIVE.

POLISH DAILY ON WEST'S REACTION TO BREZHNEV INITIATIVE

AU161129 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Jerzy Klechta commentary: "The Strategy of Peace and the Philosophy of Armaments"]

[Text] Despite peace talks and Soviet-American summit agreements, the world continues to sit on a powderkeg, and that is why every measure on international security is received with universal attention. The announcement by L. Brezhnev that 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks would be withdrawn from the GDR represents such a measure.

At the same time, world public opinion is bound to be disturbed by the anti-detente plans of the militaristic forces. For example, it was recently announced that the United States plans to deploy 572 missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe. Although the final decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be made next December at a meeting of the defense ministers of the NATO states, the very fact that this issue was trotted out in confrontation with L. Brezhnev's proposal indicates a clear line of division between the West's military strategy and the military policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Although L. Brezhnev clearly stated that the Soviet Union had so far not deployed any systems of nuclear weapon carriers outside its border, the NATO states are trying to create an atmosphere of a supposed threat presented by the East.

The question is: What point is there of this mad search for new military-strategic solutions, a search that, in fact, helps to exhaust the nations of the world?

The best answer to that has probably been given by F. J. Strauss, the Christian Democratic Union candidate for the FRG chancellorship. He expounded the "military philosophy" of the West European rightwing when he took a stand on L. Brezhnev's proposal for a partial withdrawal of the Soviet troops and tanks from GDR territory. According to DIE WELT, Strauss, it is true, welcomed with satisfaction the Soviet leader's decision, but added immediately that "it will change nothing much" and that therefore it is necessary to deploy such a quantity of arms in the NATO European area so that the West feels itself completely safe. It is true that Strauss does not avoid negotiations, but he recommends that the NATO states should be unbending in them.

Bad will is not an inherent quality of F. J. Strauss alone. The NATO generals have the same frame of mind. That is why, although politicians say it is necessary to have a military thaw, the generals exercise a decisive voice on matters concerning the modernization of various weapons and the strength and deployment of troops.

Sharing the U.S. view that the armament expenditures in the NATO member countries is not increasing fast enough, Gerd Schmuckle, deputy supreme commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, is calling for a rapid modernization of the West European military system. In his view that should be done even before the U.S. and FRG elections. Claiming that the United States would not risk a world war for the sake of one West German village "attacked by the East," General Schmuckle expresses the conviction that it is urgently necessary to increase the FRG's military expenditure!

Leonid Brezhnev's initiative has deeply disturbed the champions of armaments. First, as DPA correspondent H. Schavoir in Brussels has noted, that initiative will create a favorable climate for the problems of reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe; second, it will make difficult the implementation of the NATO plans for modernizing nuclear weapons; and third, in the consciousness of Western socities the Soviet Union will become the country which really seeks peace.

The image of the socialist camp as consistently created by the rightwing-military propaganda of the West is beginning to collapse. Through his initiative L. Brezhnev not only has undermined the West European slogans that West Europe is allegedly being threatened by the East, but, what is more, he has demolished the generals' arguments aimed at justifying the need for further armaments. That is why the NATO generals have gone over to the attack, which, in my view, will go on increasing in its intensity.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR PROSECUTOR GENERAL

AU171929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 17 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Roman Rudenko, prosecutor general of the USSR. Ivan Vachkov, Bulgaria' prosecutor general, took part in the meeting.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 17 OCTOBER

AU171934 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA)--"It is my pleasure to note that relations between Bulgaria and the USA in recent years have marked progress and developed along positive lines", underlined Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, in his speech at the ceremony of accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Jack R. Perry.

Pointing out that conditions are ripe and good possibilities exist for expanding and deepening bilateral relations, Mr Zhivkov underlined the exceptional prospects in the economic sphere. "The current bilateral trade, although marking a trend to increase, is still short of the possibilities of the two countries. The new, progressive forms of economic cooperation and industrial joint production are still limited", said Mr Zhivkov.

Mr Zhivkov noted that the chief economic barrier impeding bilateral economic ties is the trade-political, discriminating policy of the USA to the socialist countries, Bulgaria included.

Mr Perry reaffirmed, too, the wish of the United States to improve relations with Bulgaria. "Mr Vance instructed me in particular to look for concrete ways towards a definite expression of such an improvement", said he.

The new U.S. ambassador stressed that trade is one of the spheres of special interest for cooperation.

Both Mr Zhivkov and Mr Perry spoke approvingly of the exchange of top-level visits.

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU180845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, left for Bucharest today on a friendly visit. Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Milko Balev accompanied him.

At Sofia airport the Bulgarian party and state leader was seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhalov, Petur Mladenov, Peko Takov, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Misho Mishev, Nacho Papazov and other officials.

MISHEV-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GENEVA

AU172053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 17 October the delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council and BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Geneva. The delegation took part in the third European trade union conference.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT ARMY THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

AU171835 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, delivered a closing address at the 10 October Veliko Turnovo theoretical conference, organized by the Ministry of National Defense. After dwelling on the importance of the problems connected with the perfection of the military-educational system in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 1979 July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Dzhurov dealt with some basic trends in the work of higher educational military institutions, in the work of commanders, staffs, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations within the army.

The development of a universally developed human personality is a complicated, prolonged and difficult process, the minister of national defense stated. In order to achieve that basic educational goal, a very important role must be assigned to the military educational system. The system must be developed and perfected in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the BCP Central Committee educational plenum.

The necessity of perfecting the military educational system is determined by the influence of civil education upon military education. That necessity is also determined by the growing demands imposed on the training of the officer and NCC staffs, by the dynamic development of military affairs as a whole, and of the means of armed struggle.

It is now our task to find the most effective ways and means of implementing the tasks set forth by the plenum in practice. That demands from us the mobilization of efforts and central organs of the Ministry of National Defense and of the branches of armed forces, to mobilize the efforts of the command staff, of the political organs, of the command teaching staff, as well as of the party and Komsomol organizations in higher military educational institutions.

Which are the basic trends that should be followed in our work?

In the first place we must perfect the training structure in military educational institutions. The ideas set forth in the educational theses represent the scientific basis of that task. In accordance with those ideas it is expedient to analyze three degrees of training in our army, which should consistently and coordinately secure prerequisites for universal development of the future NCO and officers' personalities.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov then dwelt on the fundamental general theoretical training in the army, on the development of universally trained officers in their special branches and upon insuring high professional qualifications in the military sector. Comrade Dzhurov dwelt with the problem of perfecting the essence of training.

The training must comform with the contemporary state and level of the respective scientific sectors, trend and subjects. It must reflect those scientific and technical sectors which are playing a leading role in the development of military science, technology, and armaments. Along with the mastering of necessary ideas by cadets and young officers, emphasis must be laid upon the practical military orientation of training, upon the development of the young soldiers' and officers' critical approach and upon their ability to independently resolve practical problems, as well as upon their education as capable commanders, organizers and military educators.

All that demands a perfection of the presently existing training programs within the army, including their adaption to the new structure of training, to the new qualification characteristics, to the table of organization of specialized training programs and to training schedules, as well as to the new requirements regarding the essential character of military education.

In perfecting the structure and essence of training in military educational institutions it is necessary to find the most correct coordination between theoretical and practical training, between basic and specialized training. As the theses on education have shown, the qualifications and characteristic features of the future officer and NCO are the criteria for that perfection. For that purpose we must select from various basic and specialized military sciences, which have a special connection with the respective branches of service, those most important theoretical, military and specialized subjects, which, by their incorporation in training plans and programs, will insure the correct training of young graduates from military schools in accordance with the necessary qualifications and characteristic features.

In addition to that we must stress that different approaches are possible for different categories of trainees and specialists.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov dealt with the necessity of a further optimal improvement in the educational structure of management in military educational institutions, as well as on the implementation of the most prompt and efficient leadership in individual links at minimal expenditure of financial means and efforts, the perfection of organization and the implementation of the training process--which means a creative application of training programs and plans.

In that connection it is necessary to perfect existing traditional forms and methods and to search for, experiment and introduce new methods of training, by insuring, at the same time, sufficient training hours for independent work of the trainees and by widely applying the method of individual training. The training-educational process in military educational institutions must be raised to the level of the research-study process by actively involving the nonregular students and cadets, by improving the scientific and methodological level of training, Army Dobri Dzhurov stated.

It is exceptionally important that the attention of the commanders and teaching staff should concentrate upon the work connected with the communist education of all regular students, nonregular students and cadets.

The educational theses have set the task that ideological work in the higher military educational institutions should be raised to the level of party tasks, that communist education should become the core of the entire training process within the army.

That tasks set for the perfection of the military educational system cannot be achieved without a decisive improvement in the quality of educational work and in the training standards of the commanders and teaching staff.

The manysided development of the human personality of trainees and the full expansion of their abilities demand that the teacher be a multifaceted personality himself, because the work which helps developing personalities must be creative in itself.

The development of the training-material basis and the improvement of the methods of utilization of that basis represents another aspect of work within the army. Efforts in developing the training-material basis must be aimed at the coordination of the material basis with the requirements of new training plans and programs in developing military sciences, technology and arms.

The minister of national defense stated in closing:

We, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, are deeply convinced that the decisions of the educational plenum of the BCP Central Committee will be successfully implemented within the Bulgarian People's Army. That conviction stems from the fact that the work of our conference observed high standards and that that work was characterized by a thorough understanding of the problem discussed.

TRICHKOV SPEAKS AT NATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM SESSION

AU161204 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A session of the National Control System leadership connected with the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on certain violations of state, plan and financial discipline and on the tasks of the control organs was held in Sofia today. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized in his report that the leaderships of the enterprises that have committed certain violations instead of directing the collectives' efforts to perfecting the organization of production and revealing reserves, have taken the path leading to unjustified requests to amend the plan. He also pointed out the main tasks of the control organs in connection with the Politburo's decisions.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS VARNA OKRUG, POWERSTATION

AU021133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov has arrived in Varna Okrug. This morning, Stanko Todorov, accompanied by Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, and by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the expansion works at the Varna thermo-electric powerstation. At a conference with the participation of ministers, deputy ministers and chiefs of departments, the work of the complex commissioning program of this major project was discussed and concrete measures for securing (?regular) operation (?of th s commissioned project) before the end of 1979 were outlined.

In his speech, Stanko Todorov expressed satisfaction with the good organization of the construction works and recommended that the tasks continue to be fulfilled on schedule as well as with a high sense of responsibility.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and those accompanying him visited the new plants for [words indistinct] and polyester that are under construction and inspected (?some of their sectors). At a working session the construction and assembly works of this large project were discussed.

HUSAK SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO SOUTH YEMEN

LD121732 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, sent today a telegram of congratulations to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, on the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The people of Czechoslovakia highly esteem the heroism and dedication of the Yemeni people in defence of their revolutionary gains, in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and in efforts to ensure political and economic independence of their country, to build a new society on socialist principles, the telegram said.

The conviction was expressed that the friendship and internationalist cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to develop and deepen in all spheres, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Yemeni people, in the interests of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES FOR ECONOMIC OFFENSES

AU172311 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Decision of the Ostrava Court"]

[Text] The trial of a group of employees of the Trinec Ironworks of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Trinec and of employees of the Skodaexport Foreign Trade Organization in Prague has been concluded by the Ostrava regional court's Penal Senate [trestni senat].

The defendants were prosecuted for grave economic criminal offenses. The Ostrava regional court's Senate handed down the following unconditional sentences of deprivation of freedom: Skodaexport employee M.Z. 11 years, Eng K.L. 9 years, J.T. 6 and a half years, V.V. 4 and a half years, Eng J.R. 3 years, and the others between 15 months.

The sentences have not yet gone into effect.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS MUST BE REPLACED

AU171350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial by Julius Durky, head of a Slovak Communist Party Central Committee department: "The Order of the Day"]

[Excerpt] To increase the export effectiveness and the intensification of the reproduction process requires, among other things, a substantial improvement in the technical-economic standard of production and the innovation capability of the entire economy. Today, the following principle applies: He who offers the most perfect product with a high degree of know-how and on a par with the world innovation progress makes the biggest profit. Products of a high technological standard are still in great demand on world markets. Therefore we must abandon the practice of assessing our products by our domestic criteria as soon as possible and begin comparing them with products of the most industrially advanced states. Our changed thinking and actions must correspond to this principle. In no case does this merely involve some sort of voluntarism or willingness, and still less arbitrariness [svojvola].

The order of the day here is: that all employees hold discussions, behave, arrive at decisions and work in accordance with these conditions: Those for whom the questions of technical standards, quality and flexible innovation are still only a marginal affair must be won over for the fulfillment of this strategic task of the party. And those who cannot or do not want to grasp it and work accordingly must be replaced. He who does not grasp this logical development and is incapable of asserting it in practical life with revolutionary zeal, he who does not display his competence vis-a-vis society cannot carry out his function successfully.

DEFEATISTS HAVE NO RIGHT TO LEAD OTHERS

AU172118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Healthy, Businesslike Dissatisfaction"]

[Excerpts] We must not wonder that people are literally irritated when a functionary comes along and speaks to them about a sphere in which we have many shortcomings and--after speaking at length only about successes--when he finally mentions problems, does so in passing and in a dry and uninterested manner, as though they did not greatly concern him. The leading executives who have routine, and who understand difficulties as a necessary evil which cannot excite them as seasoned skirmishers, they do not evoke trust among the people. We must not wonder that workers regard them as complacent people who had achieved all their personal aims in life and who are now entering a period in which they are starting to save their energy.

True, a complacent executive fully suits the indolent and the lazy. It is different with people who have grasped the exacting nature of present tasks and whose creed is the scientific aspect, creativeness, imagination, joy of the new and the longing to take the unpaved path. Complacent people deprive such persons of their working enthusiasm and bind their hands and minds. It would be well to realize that the time has come when we no longer may afford caution and rigidity to take the wind out of the sails of the creative specialists wanting to accomplish some innovative work for the benefit of socialist society.

We must constantly revert to the ideas of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on the Leninist understanding of criticism and self-criticism, on the enhancement of personal responsibility, and on the exacting nature of the times and of cadre work. It is not sufficient just to read the session materials for form's sake; the concrete situation in working places must be compared with the ideas of this session. One must weigh things up and one must not hesitate to take rectifying measures wherever they are urgently needed.

The virus of complacency spreads easier among elderly people, who do not like to take risks and are adverse to beginning something new. But that does not at all mean that the younger generation is immune to complacency. The same law applies here that governs cardio-vascular diseases: Those people fall ill who stop moving, who receive more than they give out. Young people who expect from life only the possibility to vegetate somewhere out of the wind, or to make do without any great effort, are not taking the right road. A boring and empty life awaits them.

But how is it possible that even among the present socialist youth we can find individuals with such a passive concept of life? Its roots may lie in the petty bourgeois influence of upbringing by their parents. But how is it possible that many of them had succeeded in "materializing" those aims?

In other words, when an executive confidently declares that in our place all people are satisfied, it means that something is not in order there.

We must not permit self-complacency to spread from individuals to their environments. Herein lies its greatest danger. First our own shortcomings will stop bothering us, then we will start ignoring the shortcomings of others. In the end we will grow accustomed to them both in our own activity and around us. We must not permit such a development in any working place.

The efforts of quite a few functionaries to prevent the criticism of their department, their enterprise or working place are defensive and smell of narrow personal interests regardless of whether that applies to a minister, a director general or a foreman. In the same way it is undesirable and embarrassing to hear boasting of only positive results.

A healthy, businesslike dissatisfaction must not be required only of young people, while complacency is tolerated in elderly people. A person satisfied with everything, or one who capitulates before difficulties and problems, has no right to direct the work of others.

When has a person the right to be self-complacent? Never. Only people driven forward by creative unrest are capable of further feats. A satisfied person no longer intends doing much. He lives on the successes of the past and the future does not excite him. But we are excited precisely by the future. All our efforts are oriented toward the future and that is why we cannot afford to succumb to self-complacency.

People with a healthy dissatisfaction have the party's full support. If they are concerned with building an advanced socialist society, they have a green light. On the other hand, those striving to isolate such people or to block their progress are acting in an anti-social way. Let us use healthy dissatisfaction as a yet more effective instrument against parochial attitudes, against backwardness in thinking, against inertia and routine in acting. Let us declare war on formalism, bureaucracy and retrogradism.

LENART ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON PARTY WORK

LD180855 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] An all-Slovak seminar of party build-up lectures entitled "The Increase of the Efficiency of Work of Primary Organizations of the Party and the Standard of Their Management by District Committees of the Party in the Safeguarding of the Resolutions of the 15th Congress" ended in Casta today.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke at the end of the seminar. He focused attention on the work tasks of party bodies and organizations in building an advanced socialist society, and the influence of the party in the more intensive implementation of the scientific-technological progress in all spheres of our life. In this connection he emphasized the need for a more effective linking of our economy and science into the socialist integration within CEMA, above all with the Soviet Union.

STATE BANK PRESIDENT WRITES ON ECONOMIC ILLS, PLANS

LD051036 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--President of the Czechoslovak State Bank Svatopluk Potac stressed the necessity to mobilize all resources of foreign currency in Czechoslovak economy in today's daily RUDE PRAVO.

He said that it is the task of all enterprises and all branches to contribute to the solution of the problems with the balance of payments, caused by further price rises on foreign markets, by grain imports and continuing difficulties in exports to non-socialist countries.

Svatopluk Potach analysed conditions of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy and stressed that besides unfavourable influence from abroad also internal problems became apparent, especially structural discrepancies between production and its use, and lack of necessary effectiveness and economizing.

Czechoslovakia was spared major consequences of steep price rises of raw materials and food in non-socialist countries only thanks to its membership in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Shortcomings in the supplier-buyer relationship, in capital construction and economic management became apparent in the complicated conditions and shortage of foreign currency. The more exacting conditions in the monetary and foreign currency development had a negative influence on the balance of payments and resulted in partial use of foreign credits to cover some imports, cuts in imports, and changes in the exchange rate of the crown towards foreign currencies.

Svatopluk Potac also said that Czechoslovakia used this year 53 per cent of foreign currency, gained by exports to pay for food and raw material imports. This is one of the reasons why there is lack of foreign currency for buying top-quality machines and equipment, consumer goods, and for tourism. The tension in the Czechoslovak balance of payments required removal of uneconomical imports through the application of stricter measures in the allocation of means for imports.

This conception is now, however, a permanent solution, which rests in effective exports of products of the Czechoslovak processing industry. The main economic responsibility for gaining foreign currency is engineering which accounts for 51 percent of total exports, and the consumer goods industry with an 18 per cent share.

The Czechoslovak engineering industry honours its obligations to Socialist countries, but there are problems with exports to non-socialist countries -- in the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) it will fall short of the plan by some 12,000 million crowns. Also the building and pharmaceutical industries are not going according to plan.

S. Potac said that the Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) provides for a greater share of engineering goods in exports which requires greater Czechoslovak participation in the socialist economic integration and the creation of conditions favourable for cooperation with other countries and for the exports of complete plans.

It is also necessary to narrow the assortment in the engineering production to make possible the concentration of scientific research and development means, labour force investment and imports means, and to ensure wider use of foreign licenses. The number of licences and foreign currency spent on them should be much higher in Czechoslovakia with regard to the extent of the production program, S. Potac stressed.

He said that Czechoslovakia provided and also accepts foreign credits -- from the Soviet Union and the GDR it has a credit for the contruction of the transit gas pipe line; from the international investment bank in Moscow it has a credit for the extension of the Tatra Lorries production, etc. The biggest volume of credits has been provided for non-socialist states and thus also the accepted foreign credits prevail in the currencies of these states.

The Czechoslovak policy concerning foreign credits will be strictly tied to those imports and exports which increase the foreign trade turnover and economic cooperation.

For the 7th Five-Year Plan measures are being prepared for a wider use of foreign currency credits in Czechoslovak enterprises. The state bank plans to allow these credits not only for the imports of machines and equipment as at present but also for a comprehensive development of production including licences, or for reducing the dependence on imports.

MORE CAPITAL INVESTMENT ORDERS NEEDED FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

AU171456 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "More Capital Investment Complexes for Export"]

[Excerpts] One of engineering industry's not infrequently criticized shortcomings is the inadequate offer of capital investment complexes for export. Although Czechoslovakia is traditionally among the suppliers of capital investment complexes, and one often recalls in how many different countries it has built sugar refineries, breweries, cement plants, power stations or other enterprises, alas, one cannot live on memories.

Our production enterprises are ever increasingly inclined to narrow down their range of varieties to products or installations that do not require too much cooperation with other enterprises, and the delivery of which does not oblige one to provide postsales service.

It is obvious that the preparation of a bid for a capital investment complex requires much work. One has to know the potential of the production, its ability to adapt itself to the desired deadlines, to maintaing good contacts with the contingently cooperating foreign enterprises and many other things. And one still cannot be certain of winning the contract, because one has to bid regularly, and beat the competition on technical standards, quality, reliability, promptness of delivery as well as on advantageous payment terms. In spite of all this, receiving an order for a capital investment complex is more important for the balance of payments than striving for a hundred, or, better, for a thousand other, smaller separate orders.

And yet our enterprises, which should, above all, strive to export capital investment complexes, have been manifesting less and less courage and inclination for this kind of entrepreneurship. They do not want to fight for such orders and thus they unwittingly admit their indolence or their inability to hold their own in competition abroad. Although they well know how urgent it is to raise our export capability and to fight for a larger share in the international division of work, they are displaying an unhealthy tendency to accept and fulfill only the most simple export tasks--in other words: rather to export more material than work and know-how. Considerable difficulties with our balance of payments are the consequence.

The withdrawal from the international battleground for orders for capital investment complexes would be--for a country of Czechoslovakia's great engineering tradition--an admission that the other suppliers are better, that they have more ability and courage. But it also would be at variance with the important resolutions on the development of our foreign trade. It would make our export efforts depend more on short-term tasks while deliveries of capital investment complexes create longer-term prospects, particularly for production. Even during the busiest efforts to successfully conclude the Sixth 5-Year Plan we must keep in mind the insuring of the Seventh and later 5-year plans, the insuring of long-term orders, which are the axle of our national economic development.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD172248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda arrived in the GDR on an official visit today at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The Mexican minister and his party here cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer.

Talks With Fischer

LD172254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Mexican foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Jorge Castaneda, began their talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry today. The ministers had an initial exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues. Oskar Fischer and Jorge Castaneda paid tribute to the manifold and mutually advantageous relations between the two states, which provide a solid and encouraging basis for deepening cooperation. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that personal high-level contacts greatly further mutual understanding and trust and generate an important impetus for a steadily growing and stable cooperation.

The fact that the positions of the GDR and Mexico on basic international issues are identical or very close favorably influences bilateral relations, it was noted in the conversation. The meeting took place in a friendly and openminded atmosphere. This evening Jorge Castaneda paid his respects to the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the monument in Unter den Linden. Col Wilhelm Walter, deputy commandant of the GDR capital, welcomed the minister and his party at the monument. The visitors observed a minute of silence and bowed before the obelisk with the eternal flame and the urn containing earth from World War II battlefields and ashes from former fascist concentration camps.

FISCHER, USSR'S GROMYKO EXCHANGE CABLES

LD160104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the USSR on 15 October, the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Andrey Gromyko, have exchanged telegrams couched in cordial words. Fischer's telegram states that the Soviet Union's diplomatic recognition of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil opened the door to international relations for the GDR. "The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 7 October 1975 laid the foundations for the expansion and deepening of cooperation between our two states for future decades and for the further rapprochement of our peoples. It is also proving to be a stabilizing instrument of peaceful cooperation in Europe." The results of the visit of the Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev to the GDR anniversary celebrations "are of extraordinary import for our bilateral relations and for the joint striving for a further improvement in the international situation," the telegram notes. Gromyko's telegram says, among other things: "Since the day the GDR was founded the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have developed successfully and fruitfully. The USSR and the GDR are working together closely and effectively in the international arena and are conducting an active joint struggle for the strengthening of world peace and the security of nations."

The Soviet foreign minister reaffirmed his certainty that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Berlin would "give a new powerful impetus to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples in the interests of peace and socialism."

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL

AU171434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTHSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch]

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received W.P. Nyirenda, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for Economy and Finances of the United National Independence Party of the Republic of Zambia, for talks in the SED Central Committee house on Friday [12 October]. The guest is currently visiting the GDR as head of a party-government delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

Central to the deliberations were additional measures to implement the agreements made this February between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman and Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

Guenter Mittag and W.P. Nyirenda assessed the past results of developing bilateral relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia and noted that the signed agreements and accords constitute another step to deepen the cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Participating in the talks were: Dr Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; F. Clausnitzer, deputy foreign trade minister; Dr Buettner, sector head of the Central Committee International Relations Section; L. Subulwa, Zambian state minister in the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Foreign Trade; as well as S. Shimabale, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Dinner for Ljubicic

LD160550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At a dinner in honor of the Yugoslav military delegation, the GDR defense minister has paid tribute to the role played by Yugoslavia and its president, Josip Broz Tito, in the worldwide struggle against imperialism, for detente and peace. Army General Hoffmann said that only a few days after the GDR anniversary, the visitors could see for themselves how the GDR working people and their soldiers are making new efforts to strengthen their socialist fatherland. "You will also note the great approval with which our working people and soldiers are greeting the policy of peace and the disarmament proposals of the socialist states, and especially the historically significant initiative of the Soviet Union in Comrade Brezhnev's Berlin speech."

Ljubicic said earlier, during his call on Hoffmann, that the Yugoslav people welcomed the Soviet peace initiative made by Leonid Brezhnev. During the dinner the federal secretary described the relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia as very fruitful, wideranging and friendly.

It is imperative to mobilize all forces to safeguard peace in the future. The traditional cooperation, the manifold consultations and meetings between delegations of the two armies were assessed by Ljubicic as extraordinarily useful.

Factory Visits

LD180642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Postsdam--The Yugoslav military delegation under Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, which is visiting the GDR, today inspected the "Wilhelm Pieck" Instruments and Regulator Works in Teltow, Potsdam Bezirk. Works director Joachim Teich briefed the guests on the 30-year development of the works into a large socialist enterprise whose plant and equipment are very important for the intensification of production in the chemical industry and energy supply.

In the works' school the delegation acquainted itself with the training of future qualified skilled workers and praised the modern equipment in the teaching laboratory.

In the afternoon the Yugoslav generals and officers visited production plants at an animal feed works in Selbelang, Naunen Kreis, where they had cordial meetings with workers.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER CONTINUES FRG VISIT

LD171330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The GDR minister for construction, Wolfgang Junker, who is on a 4-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of the federal minister for regional and urban planning, Dr Dieter Haack, continued his talks in Bonn today.

Wolfgang Junker met minister of state Hans-Juergen Wischnewski in the federal chancellor's office for a 1-hour discussion, which was attended by the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the Federal Republic, Ewald Moldt, and Dr Hans Otto Bräutigam, ministerial-dirigent in the federal chancellor's office.

Junker then had meetings with chairman of the SPD and FDP Bundestag parliamentary groups, Herbert Wehner and Wolfgang Mischnick. Ewald Moldt and FRG construction minister Haack also attended these meetings.

HONECKER GREETS SPANISH KING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171301 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has sent a congratulatory telegram to King Juan Carlos I of Spain on the occasion of the Spanish national holiday. The conviction is expressed in the telegram that the deepening of relations between the GDR and Spain agrees with the interests of both states and peoples and is important for the international detente process.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of ministers, conveyed congratulations to Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, president of the Spanish Government.

KIRILENKO-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD171246 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party CC and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. He is accompanied by Victor Makeyev, member of the Soviet Communist Party CC and second secretary of the Moscow town party committee, as well as Yevgeniy Razumov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Soviet Communist Party and deputy head of the Party Organization Department at the CC.

Andrey Kirilenko and his party were met at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee as well as by several other official personalities.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

LD172258 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington's anti-Cuban campaign has reached a new stage with the mock invasion exercise of American Marines at the Guantanamo base. (Julia Geroe) with a comment from the newsroom:

President Carter's decision to order the landing exercise at the American base in Cuba follows the allegations that 3,000 Soviet combat troops are stationed in Cuba. However, the announcement of President Carter's decision to launch the war exercises (fails to mention that) the presence of Soviet training troops in Cuba had been a well-known fact for the past 17 years, or that 6,000 American combat troops have been regularly stationed at the Guantanamo base, on Cuban territory.

Now 1,700 American Marines have been involved in the landing exercise and are to remain in Cuba for about a month. President Carter not only [word indistinct] the landing exercise, but a complete show of American military strength, plus the bolstering up of the military base at Key West in Florida, which can be used for future intervention in the Caribbean. This military build-up is no doubt [word indistinct] with recent developments in Latin America, which the American under secretary of state for political affairs, Mr Philip Habib, evaluated as representing a danger to the strategic interests of the United States.

Obviously, Washington sees this danger as the so-called Nicaraguan intrigue. It is undoubtedly worried that, following the Nicaraguan example, there will be increasing resistance in more and more central American and Latin American countries against those [word indistinct] willing (?to) serve the aims of Washington. It can therefore be said that the maneuvers at the Guantanamo base far outway the artifically created case, and are in fact a warning to all the countries in the Caribbean, a display of gunboat diplomacy, a warning that Washington is unwilling to give up its interests in what it considers as a traditional sphere of influence.

However, it is doubtful whether with the military exercises using American Marines President Carter will be able to hold back the rising tide of the progressive movement developing in central and Latin America. Perhaps it can be temporarily thwarted, but as the change in Nicaragua so clearly demonstrated, (?force of arms alone) and the use of gunboat diplomacy no longer guarantee the desired result. Understandably, in Cuba, there has been a rather cool reaction to these latest American provocations.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION WITH U.S. ENDS

ID171038 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 17 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI)--The Hungarian-American Economic Council's 5th session ended on Tuesday in Budapest. Representatives of more than 50 Hungarian and 40 American companies participated at the conference and discussed how the possibilities provided by the Hungarian-American trade agreement can be used more efficiently in economic life.

The two delegations were led by the co-chairmen of the economic council, Jozsef Molnar, general director of Tannimpex Company, and Zoltan Merszei, president of Occidental Petroleum Corporation. As already reported, Laszlo Horvath, vice president of the National Planning Office, outlined the present economic policy of Hungary. The American delegation was informed that Hungarian companies are at the disposal of American clients with various services, for example advertising, conveyance of goods, financial and legal services, quality control.

At the press conference after the meeting both Hungarian and American leaders expressed their satisfaction about the talks. Representatives of the American and Hungarian companies judged that there are good possibilities for increasing goods traffic, thus the Hungarian-American economic council will primarily help the development of commerce and the relations between the companies. Cooperation in the working committees can be established in manufacturing food processing machines, tool and heavy machine engineering, in packing, in irrigation and water conservancy, in production and marketing of non-alcoholic and alcoholic drinks. Bilateral talks will be continued by the companies on the means and possibilities of this.

Representatives of the American companies spoke with appreciation about the results of cooperation established so far, among them the mutually favourable cooperation in the shoe industry, tractor making and in the production of jeans. They stated that they are satisfied with the quality of Hungarian products and the punctuality of delivery and that these provide a good basis for extending cooperation.

The American delegation's leaders were received by Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai and by Peter Veress, foreign trade minister.

CUBAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS FOR SOCIALIST MEETING

FL151349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Education Minister Asela de los Santos last night arrived in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, to participate in a socialist countries' ministerial meeting on the Marxist-Leninist education of students. Asela de los Santos was received at the airport by Hungarian Education Minister Karoly Polinszky.

CORRECTION TO MTI REPORT ON HUA 'GANG OF FOUR' TRIAL RISKS

The following correction to the item entitled "MTI Correspondent on Hua Risks for 'Gang of Four' Trial", published in the 16 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, F 2, should be made:

Page F 2, first paragraph, line five should read: . . . radical leaders would not be sentenced to . . .

PEACE COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT SESSION IN WARSAW

LD180716 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--The All Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe held a joint session here today, during which discussed were problems concerning security and disarmament on our continent as well as Poland's participation in the European forum for the cause of disarmament and security to be held in Belgium at the end of October.

At the meeting organized in connection with the week of disarmament declared by the U.N., present were representatives of all social and professional milieus of Poland.

Characterizing the guidelines of the Polish foreign policy, Foreign Vice Minister Marian Dobrosielski stressed that political detente has become the vain tendency in international relations thanks to initiatives launched by Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, the maintenance of the process of detente is impossible unless concrete disarmament steps are taken. It is because a mad arms race spurred by Western political circles is going on. The speaker stressed the significance of a new disarmament initiative launched by the Soviet Union to consolidate peace and maintain peace.

The session adopted a joint statement of the All Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe expressing conviction that an immediate cessation of arms race and the attainment of a turning point in disarmament negotiations is the task of basic significance for international detente and peace.

Poland's activity in the international arena serves unalterably these aims. Being an integral part of the common peace strategy promoted by the socialist countries, active Polish foreign policy is designed to turn the longest period of peace in the contemporary history of Europe into a lasting and irreversible process in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki.

An important step on this road, says the statement, is the new Soviet initiative to the cause of military detente included in the speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev in the capital of the GDR on October 6. Expressing the feelings of society the Polish peace movement welcomes with highest satisfaction a successive manifestation of a consistent implementation of the socialist strategy of peace. We are calling on to take up this initiative which is in line with the most vital interests of security in Europe and in the world.

Welcoming the initiative to convene a European forum to the cause of disarmament and security in Belgium on October 26-28 this year, participants in the meeting express in their statement a conviction that it will also become an important element in the dialogue of the spokesmen of the public opinion of states-CSCE signatories and will be conducive to creating an atmosphere promoting a constructive meeting in Madrid.

PAP CITES INTERPRESS ON U.S. DIPLOMACY IN THIRD WORLD

LD171954 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["U.S. and Third World"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--The list of the American diplomacy gains and losses in the Third World is not all too optimistic.

The achievements were rare, and failures obvious and severe, the INTERPRESS agency wrote.

The Havana summit of non-aligned countries proved that Washington's popularity in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America rapidly decreased in the course of the past few months. The summit lay bare the weakness and inconsistence of American strategy towards the Third World. The general assessment of the international situation, contained in the final resolutions of the conference, shows that the developing countries openly oppose the economic and geopolitical concepts of their American patron.

The summit demonstrated that the majority of the developing countries cherish no illusions with regard to real intentions of American diplomacy. This bitter account of intentions and slogans on the one hand and the reality on the other hand is a result of the nearly whole post-war foreign policy pursued by successive administrations in Washington. In that period, the U.S. became the major arms dealer in the Third World. Over the last 30 years America spent 50 times more money on military operations in the developing countries than on economic help in the region. On the average, every 16 months America would launch an armed intervention against revolutionary and liberation movements, or even legally established governments, in the Third World.

Jimmy Carter's Democratic administration only slightly modified this strategy by nominating Andrew Young the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. That unconventional politician provided a comfortable alibi for the White House, a kind of moral and political screen for the same, essentially, goals.

It is significant that Andrew Young's resignation coincided with the growing neo-interventionist trends in the United States, with the addressee seen in the Third World countries.

In short, the strategy was old. Only President Carter's attitude was new when he denied America's intention to launch any military interventions. That was at the beginning of Carter's office. Now Carter himself demands the setting up of specialized task forces. In this way, the Carter administration goes further than its Republican predecessors.

There is no need to try to convince anyone that those concepts are likely to be followed by a growth of tension between the U.S. and the majority of the developing countries. The latter are afraid of the arbitrary interpretation of the "threat to American interests" and the development of America's military presence worldwide. For Washington, each pretext will do to make task forces active, as the presence of Soviet military advisers in Cuba. This anti-Cuban action was aimed to convince the American and world opinion about the necessity to increase the American presence in the Caribbean.

The growth of anti-American attitudes in Central America and the Caribbean, the cool distance of many former allies in Asia, the loss of reputation in Africa--all those should make the U.S. behave in a moderate and reasonable way, as well as to make use of Andrew Young's--often effective--recommendations. Yet Washington prefers a police baton, and then sheds crocodile's tears.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS REVIEWED BY SEJM COMMISSION

LD180845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances examined a report today on the fulfillment of the economic plan and budget in the 8 [as heard] months of this year.

The commission also dealt with guidelines for the draft plan and budget for next year and with matters concerning supervision of output for the home market in so-called basic range groups. The debates were chaired by Jozef Pinkowski.

It was established that after 9 months industry had fulfilled 72.1 percent of the annual plan. In this the figure for output for the home market was lower than that planned. The greatest arrears are at enterprises of the timber, foodstuff and light industries. One of the reasons for production delays is problems with fuels and power. In agriculture the harvest is worse than last year. In this connection it is necessary to increase fodder imports. The harvesting of potatoes, vegetables and fruit promises to be the most favorable. The fourth quarter will thus continue to be one of particularly intensive work but it is not certain that it will be possible to make up all the arrears.

It was said during the session that in the first 9 months industrial production increased by more than 4 percent; exports increased by more than 12 percent. There has also been some improvement in the performance of the transport industry, and supplies of goods reaching the market increased by 8 percent. But the effects of this year's hard winter continue to affect the results achieved in plan implementation. The state of implementation of annual targets in the industry stands at more than 72 percent, but market and export output is lower than planned. A considerable backlog has to be made up by timber, food and light industry enterprises.

The deputies found that in the last quarter of this year much stress will have to be put on catching up with the backlog in market and export output. It will also be necessary to give effective aid to the power industry and to streamline the supplies of materials and investment policy. The deputies indicated that apart from unfavorable conditions affecting the development of our economy negatively--such as the constant increase in the price of imported raw materials--subjective causes also exist. One of them is the continued unsatisfactory effect of management and inadequate progress in lowering the costs of production.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES DAY ACTIVITIES

Gierek Address in Silesia

AU171410 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13-14 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Speaking during the 12 October meeting with soldiers of the Silesian Military District, PZPR First Secretary E. Gierek said among other things: I congratulate you on your achievements in training and service as attested to by all we have seen in your barracks and especially on the testing range where unceasing efforts are being made to perfect military skills and to enhance the armed forces' combat readiness and the country's defense potential. Under the difficult conditions of testing ranges the soldiers of the socialist army continue to intensify all their basic virtues--ideological integrity, courage and effective performance. Those are also the civic virtues we cannot do without in our work for country.

Referring to the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, E. Gierek recalled that the struggle for Poland's freedom during the last war, the period of reconstruction and of the consolidation of the people's rule, the postwar peaceful soldierly efforts and all the stages of soldierly work and service have proved that the Polish People's Armed Forces have always been and are reliable executors of the party's ideas and have always been with our people. [paragraph continues]

That is why Polish Armed Forces Day is not only a festive day for soldiers but for all our people, of whom our soldiers are an integral part.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the historic battle of Lenino--Polish Armed Forces Day--I wish you and all our soldiers further achievements in the honorable service for strengthening our fatherland's security and for peace. I also wish you every success in your personal lives.

Order of the Day

AU161818 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Order of the Day No 18 issued by Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski on 12 October 1979]

[Text] Soldiers, the Polish People's Armed Forces are continuing their onward march on their day to the ever recurring accompaniment of that memorable echo of the Lenino [1943] battle, which is a symbol of our combat path. That path was devised and mapped out by the party against the background of the bitterness of the September defeat, the horror of the Hitlerite occupation and the multitude of searches. The party united the patriotic spirit of struggle with a revolutionary call, won the reliable Soviet ally, led us along the trail of liberation to victory in our national and social cause and consolidated that development policy upon which the people's soldiers laid the foundations of our country's present shape, secure borders and peaceful future.

In the 35th year of People's Poland our armed forces have, as always, conscientiously fulfilled their defense duties far along the same trail.

In constant combat readiness, fully trained, in persevering efforts and in selfless struggle against natural forces you have given new proofs of your courage, efficiency and strength. Each day that you spend as soldiers on the ground, in the air and at sea, in every sector entrusted to you and in urgent social work, is a day of good and reliable service for the republic.

To continue to do that is the armed forces' honorable task. Our fatherland's right to live in independence, socialism and peace is not, cannot be and will never be defenseless.

United efforts and our participation in the defense community of the Warsaw Pact are the guarantee of that. It is therefore our soldierly duty to tighten coalition cooperation, consolidate Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and multiply our contribution to the process of peace stability in Europe.

We will persevere in our defense efforts, always use the ideologically moral, patriotic and internationalist sources of our strength, safeguard the dignity of our uniforms, propagate culture and good customs and cultivate the best virtues of the soldier who defends his fatherland. We will participate in socialist construction, foster civic attitudes, and strengthen discipline, effective management and care for combat equipment and material-technical resources.

Soldiers, on Polish solider day I thank you for your reliable service, for your service and voluntary achievements and for your efforts to actively overcome difficulties.

I greet all soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces serving in the fatherland and outside it; veterans of the revolutionary and national liberation struggles; participants in the war against fascism; defenders of the achievements of People's Poland; and all classes of reservists.

I address greetings to the civilian employees of the armed forces and the defense industry and functionaries and members of the social organizations that are actively committed to the country's defense.

I wish you and all your relatives prosperity in work and private lives.

To honor the day of the Polish Armed Forces I order the firing of 24 salvos in Warsaw, the capital of People's Poland, on 12 October 1979.

[Signed] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

People Meeting With Soldiers

LD180624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the occas[illegible] of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Army, traditional meetings have been held between representatives of the authorities and public organizations, outstanding scientists and people involved in culture, and soliders. Scientists and people involved in culture visited soldiers of the Silesian Military District at a firing ground, familiarizing themselves with how the program of propagandizing Polish culture was being implemented. During the meeting Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, cordially thanked the guests for their all-round work for the country.

GIEREK MEETS WITH SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LD172250 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek held a meeting with a team of scientific advisers for socio-economic affairs during which they reviewed the directions of the team's work in connection with the forthcoming 8th Congress of the PUWP.

Particular attention was drawn to the need of creating better technical and organizational conditions for ventures increasing the effectiveness of management. This requires that the role of cost accounting, financial means and responsibility for the results of the work be raised at all levels of management and in all the links of economy.

The team of advisers includes professors: head of the team, working for the Central School of Planning and Statistics Pawel Bozykgn; worker of the Planning Institute Bohdan Glinski; Secretary of the First Department of Social Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS) Wladyslaw Markiewicz; chairman of the PAS branch in Katowice Alojzy Melich; worker of the Warsaw University, chairman of the Polish Economic Society Jozef Pajetka; Rector of the Wroclaw Higher Technical University Tadeusz Porebski; worker of the Warsaw University Antoni [name indistinct]; worker of the Central School of Planning and Statistics Witold Trampczynski, the First Deputy Director of the Institute of Marxism and Leninism Wlodzimierz Wesolowski, Director of the Institute of Agricultural Economy Augustyn Wos; and worker of the Warsaw University Sylwester Zawadzki.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 18 OCTOBER

AU180910 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Bucharest this morning.

At Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport, the distinguished Bulgarian guest was met and warmly greeted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and other comrades from the party-state leadership. The state anthems of the two countries were played and an honor guard was reviewed. Numerous inhabitants of Bucharest, who came to the airport with Romanian and Bulgarian flags and with portraits of the two party-state leaders, manifested their esteem and appreciation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and expressed satisfaction with the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting, which will give a fresh and forceful impetus to the all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS BUCHAREST 15 OCTOBER

AU171040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and his wife, Comrade Andree Toure, who paid a short visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left Bucharest 15 October 1979.

During the visit the guests were accompanied by Demantang Camara, member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party [PDG] and chairman of the National Assembly; Lansana Diane, PDG National Political Bureau member and minister of the People's Army; Senainon Behanzin, member of the PDG Central Committee and minister of information and ideology; Mamady Kaba, PDG Central Committee member and minister of light industry; Abraham Kabassan Keita, PDG Central Committee member and minister of public works; N'fally Sangare, PDG Central Committee member and minister delegate to the EEC; Marcel Cros, secretary of state in charge of international cooperation; Marou Balde, secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport which was festively adorned. The entrance to the airport carried Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's and Comrade Sekou Toure's portraits and the national flags of Romania and Guinea.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived at the airport with Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure.

Numerous Bucharest residents warmly greeted the two party-state leaders. They thus expressed satisfaction with the new meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure designed to give new and forceful impetus to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Guinea and Romania were played. The two party-state leaders reviewed the honor guard.

Comrade Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure then took leave of the Romanian officials present at the airport. Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman and government members were present at the airport.

Kerfalla Cisse, Guinean ambassador to our country, and embassy members were also present.

Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

A group of pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took leave from Comrade Sekou Toure, the two party-state leaders warmly shook hands. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Andree Toure took leave of each other by shaking hands in a friendly manner.

At 1030 the plane with the high-ranking guests took off.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU172017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/10/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 17 Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign affairs of the United Mexican States, who paid an official visit to Romania.

During the talk, they highlighted the importance of strengthening the collaboration in the technical, scientific and technological fields between the two countries.

They also discussed essential aspects of the international political life. Emphasis was placed on the importance of eradicating the underdevelopment, narrowing down the economic gaps between countries, building a new world economic order. At the same time, they laid stress on the need for more intense efforts toward the political settlement of the states of tension and conflict, for the consolidation of the process of detente, for the adoption of firm, concrete measures of disarmament, for the strengthening of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

They considered that the achievement of these urgent targets calls for the actual participation of all states in international life, with a growing role devolving to the developing countries, to the non-aligned countries.

Romania's and Mexico's will was reaffirmed to closely collaborate in the international arena, to actively contribute to the democratization of inter-state relations, to the establishment of a climate of peace and security, of confidence and cooperation among all peoples of the world.

GABONESE FORESTRY MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Ceausescu

AU171604 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Ibinga-Magwangou, minister in charge of water and forests of the Gabonese Republic, who is paying a visit to our country. Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry economy and construction materials, attended the meeting.

The Gabonese minister extended warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended warm greetings and best wishes to the Gabonese head of state.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation that are continuously developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Gabonese Republic, in accordance with understandings concluded between the two heads of state during their talks in Bucharest and Libreville. At the same time the sides expressed the mutual desire to expand Romanian-Gabonese cooperation in various fields of mutual interest, including in wood processing and forestry economy.

Meeting With Trofin

AU172014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/10/1979--Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Ibinga Magwangou, minister of waters and forests of the Gabonese Republic, on October 17.

The sides looked into matters concerning further development of economic cooperation and collaboration, wider and more diverse trade exchanges between Romania and the Gabonese Republic, in the spirit of the talks between and agreements reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo.

At the conclusion of the guest's visit, Ministers Ludovic Fazekas and Ibinga Magwangou signed an aide-memoire containing measures meant to contribute to further developing collaboration and cooperation in point of forestry between Romania and the Gabonese Republic.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ECUADOR COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU172012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/10/1979--On October 17, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met Pedro Antonio Saad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador, and Graciela Saad, who pay a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation extended to them by the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, the sides mentioned with satisfaction the good relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration existing between the RCP and the Communist Party of Ecuador, and expressed their common wish to further take action for expanding and diversifying them.

The interlocutors mentioned that firmer action should be taken for the settlement of new relations in the international life, grounded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, liquidation of underdevelopment and a new world economic order, a climate of peace and security, understanding and wide collaboration in Europe and the world over, concrete measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, intensified efforts for finding political, negotiated solutions to all inter-state problems.

SINGAPORE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU171120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] The Singapore parliamentary delegation led by parliament speaker Yeoh Ghim Seng, which had visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] left Bucharest on 15 October. The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by GNA Deputy Chairman Virgil Teodorescu, and other GNA deputies.

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

FL161713 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Bucharest--A Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry delegation has arrived in Romania to start talks in preparation for the protocol on trade between the two countries for 1980. The delegation is headed by (Jose de la Fuente), Cuban vice foreign trade minister, and includes Raul Almaguer, director of trade policy with socialist countries in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Jose Luis Mestre, commercial counselor of the Cuban embassy in that country. The Cuban delegation was received by Ion Stonian, Romanian deputy foreign trade minister, and other officials.

Meeting With Burtica

AU171615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received a Cuban economic delegation led by Jose de la Fuente, vice minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. The sides discussed issues on expanding and diversifying trade exchanges between Romania and Cuba and on developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES EGYPT'S KARARAH

AU171611 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, received Kararah, minister of agrarian reform of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the sides discussed opportunities for cooperation in agricultural production, land improvement and animal breeding between Romania and Egypt.

DELEGATION TO UN ADDRESSES DISCUSSION ON YEAR OF CHILD

AU172038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 17/10/1979--The debates began at the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly on the item regarding the "International Year of the Child", marked in 1979 in the whole world on basis of a UN resolution of 1976, sponsored by Romania in collaboration with other states. The debates on this subject matter unfold on basis of a report drawn up by the UNICEF.

In his address, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Constantin Flitan showed that in Romania, the marking of the International Year of the Child coincides with the celebration of 30 years since the foundation of the Pioneers organization of Romania, and highlighted the generous ideas included in the message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu on that occasion to the Romanian Young Pioneers and circulated as official document of the UN General Assembly.

Referring to the tragic situation of millions of children in underdeveloped countries as well as to the inhuman living conditions of the children in the countries still under colonial domination and of the victims of apartheid and racism, the Romanian representative stressed on the responsibility incumbent on the UN and the whole international community to liquidate the world's division into rich and poor countries, to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discriminations, to build a new international economic and political order.

The speaker stressed that the best present the politicians could make to the young generation would be to halt the arms race and to pass to concrete disarmament measures. In conclusion, the speaker extensively presented the ample measures stipulated by the resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on the International Year of the Child.

AFGHANISTAN'S PRESIDENT AMIN RECEIVES AMBASSADOR STEFAN

AU161832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party [DPP], received Nicolae Stefan, Romania's ambassador to Kabul. On the occasion the ambassador extended friendly greetings and wishes for personal health, happiness to Hafizollah Amin, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for success to the DPP in implementing its new targets and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Afghani people.

Thanking the ambassador for the greetings, Hafizollah Amin in turn extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian people most heartfelt best wishes for health and new successes in the country's socialist construction. He also expressed the desire that relations between the Romanian and Afghan peoples should increasingly develop in the future.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

AU111150 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu received Hans Skold, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden to our country, who presented his credentials.

In his speech, the ambassador stated that the friendship between Romania and Sweden is a tradional, long-standing one, resulting in a fruitful cooperation between our peoples and countries. He highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to establishing and promoting Romania's foreign policy of peace and cooperation, and the prominent role played by our country in European and international relations.

The Swedish ambassador expressed his desire to contribute to further developing the friendly relations and the cooperation between Sweden and Romania.

In his reply speech, President Nicolas Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the positive and ascending evolution of the Romanian-Swedish relations, and stated that good prospects exist for expanding the scope of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration, so as to fully capitalize on the two countries' potential. He emphasized Romania's desire to contribute to establishing a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, to halt the arms race, and to achieve general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, with a view to building a better and more just world.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON BELGRADE IMF-IBRD MEETING

AU131435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

["For a Stable Monetary System Serving All State's Development"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1979--The IMF-IBRD meeting in Belgrade highlighted once again the necessity of ensuring a genuine monetary stability, meant to serve all states, interests, in the context of the efforts towards the building of a new international economic order-- SCINTEIA of October 13 writes in a commentary on the annual session of the two forums.

Firmly supporting the democratization of international relations--the newspaper underlines--Romania, as well as numerous other countries, declared for all states' participation in the settlement of financial and monetary issues, for the enhanced role of the developing countries within international financial and exchange bodies. The Bucharest newspaper points out that unfortunately the Belgrade meeting did not meet concretely those desiderata.

After making broad reference to the difficulties in the Western economy, the newspaper points out that these realities, which have a negative influence on the course of the world economy imposed, as dominant issue of the IMF-IBRD session, the necessity for intensified cooperation of all states in solving the monetary-financial crisis. In this context, highlighted is the importance of the programme of immediate action for the international monetary reform which was advanced by the "Group of 77" member countries and by Romania. In fact--the leading Bucharest newspaper further writes--Romania has always pointed to the necessity of all states' broad collaboration and cooperation, the orientation of their efforts towards the development of their national economies. Likewise, in view of a broader support granted to the developing countries, Romania has proposed the setting up of a joint development fund through the participation of developed states and the cutting down of military expenditures. She has declared for increased exports and imports in keeping with equitable external economic relations, free from discriminations and artificial barriers.

BRIEFS

NIGER ECONOMIC TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/10/1979--Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, met on Tuesday Mai Maigana, minister of economic affairs, trade and industry of the Republic of Niger, now visiting Romania. Examined were the possibilities of economic cooperation as well as of developing the commercial exchanges between the two countries and established were, by common agreement, actions for turning them to good account. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI

11 October Talks With Tito

LD111738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today's talks between Presidents Tito and Pertini showed that there were in their approach to and assessment of many international issues common elements, close or identical views on the two sides, although there were also certain differences in the attitudes to individual issues, differences which stem from the positions of the two countries in international relations.

During the talks held by the two presidents today, as learned, a broad exchange of views on topical international issues was held, and in this, particular attention was devoted to the problems of European security and cooperation, the area of the Mediterranean, the problem of disarmament and international economic relations, as well as to the existing crisis hotbeds in the Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and others.

Both sides said that President Pertini's visit would contribute to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation and that it would represent a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace in the world and the promotion of equitable international cooperation, in particular in Europe and in the area of the Mediterranean.

Presidents Tito and Pertini noted that successful cooperation was developing between Yugoslavia and Italy on the basis of the principles adopted in Helsinki within the framework of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation; and in this context they stressed the importance of the Belgrade meeting of that conference.

The two sides pointed to the existence of many common elements in this respect, and in this connection they said that cooperation would also continue successfully in the preparations for the Madrid meeting on European security.

Both sides expressed great concern about the continuing arms race and they pointed to the need to take efficient measures toward genuine disarmament.

Great attention was devoted to international economic relations, and within this framework in particular to the problems of developing countries. Both sides stressed the great significance of the need to intensify bilateral and multilateral efforts of the entire international community so that efficient aid to developing countries could be speeded up and extended as quickly as possible.

President Tito pointed to the significance which nonalined countries attach to this, as well as the fact that many underdeveloped countries were becoming poorer and that the need therefore imposed itself for taking urgent actions to halt such negative developments. The two sides pointed out that this was undoubtedly in the interest both of developing nations and developed countries.

President Tito informed his guest extensively about the results of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries. He stressed that the Havana meeting had confirmed the further expansion and consolidation of the nonalined movement as well as its action unity.

President Tito underlined the importance of confirming the original principles of the movement, and also that this unity of the nonalined countries should continue to be strengrhened so that they might be not merely the conscience of mankind but also a powerful factor of stability and peace in the world. The independent and nonbloc nature of the nonalined countries is of fundamental significance for the policy and the movement of nonalinement.

They also dealt with the work of the UN General Assembly and with the positive influence which the conclusions reached in Havana had on the constructive resolving of international problems within the framework of the United Nations.

Both sides expressed concern about the existence of old, and the emergence of fresh, crisis hotbeds in the world. In connection with the Middle East, the Italian side recalled the attitude of the European Nine. Both sides stressed the significance of a global solution to this problem, in the context of which the affirmation of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people has a fundamental significance.

In discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, the need to strictly respect the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries, in particular through military interventions, was strongly emphasized. Should the international community reconcile itself to such actions, this could have far-reaching consequences.

During the talks, which were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, which reflects also the high degree of cooperation between the two countries--Presidents Tito and Pertini confirmed the desire and readiness of Yugoslavia and Italy to continue with the deepening of friendly relations and mutual understanding.

President Pertini spoke in warm and select words about the comprehensive activity and role of President Tito in the struggle for the original policy of nonalinement, for the consolidation of world peace and constructive international cooperation.

Today's meeting between the two presidents ended with the assessment that their first meeting had taken place under the auspices of a very meaningful exchange of views on individual international issues. It was also agreed to continue the exchange of views between Foreign Affairs Ministers Vrhovec and Malfatti, as well as between representatives of other ministries during the afternoon.

In addition to the two presidents the following took part in the talks: Franco Maria Malfatti, Italy's foreign affairs minister; Dr Antonio Maccanico, secretary to the president of the republic; Carlo Galenda, diplomatic adviser to the president of the republic; Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador in Belgrade; and others. On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Dr Borisav Jovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Italy; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

The talks between the two presidents will resume tomorrow.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD112216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Sandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, today received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During a short cordial talk, theyexpressed satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, and the desire and readiness were reiterated to continue to expand and promote comprehensive relations and cooperation between the two neighboring countries in the interest of their peoples and of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean area and in Europe.

Belgrade Television Interview

LD112105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct TANJUG--Italian President Alessandro Pertini has expressed interest in Italian-Yugoslav relations continuing to grow closer and more friendly.

In his interview to Belgrade Television, Pertini said that Italy and Yugoslavia are neighbours whose joint border is one of the most open in the world.

Referring to the unstable world situation, Pertini set out the indispensability of guaranteeing security to small countries. "I hold the view," Pertini said "that the United Nations must guarantee security to small countries. This is the duty of the world organization."

Referring to the two superpowers staggering nuclear armament stocks, President Pertini said that, instead of being squandered on new sources of death, billions in funds should be used to reduce poverty in the world.

Referring to relations between Italian socialists and communists, President Pertini set out that it is necessary to have talks and discussions with the communist party but, he added, "we are endeavouring to keep the workers' movement united."

Luncheon With Tito

LD122340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito today gave a formal luncheon in the [name indistinct] in honour of Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, and his associates. In a toast President Tito said:

Mister President, allow me to thank you and your colleagues for the friendship and cordiality which you have displayed in our talks. As I said a few minutes ago, I consider your arrival in Yugoslavia to be of enormous importance. It will contribute to the further consolidation of our mutual relations and also have much broader significance, for Yugoslavia and Italy as neighbors today enjoy such good friendly relations it makes many states envy us.

I think that we can expand our cooperation even further in many directions. We must preserve and nurture the gains we have realized in recent years, consolidating the friendly cooperation between Italy, which belongs to one military-political alliance, and Yugoslavia, which is a nonalined country. This convincingly demonstrates that such cooperation is possible between countries with different social systems, and even differences in their policies. However, we have much in common in our policies, such as the desire to preserve peace and construct better international relations than the ones that exist today.

I raise this glass and call on all those present to join me in expressing best wishes for the good health of President Pertini and his associates and the progress of Italy.

Replying to this toast, Italian President Pertini said: Mister President, allow me, on my own behalf, that of the minister of foreign affairs and the delegation which is accompanying me, to express the warmest gratitude for this very cordial and friendly reception which we have met in your beautiful country.

During these 2 days we have had the opportunity to see a bit of the town and the surrounding area and we have been received in a very friendly manner everywhere; we have felt the warmth and sympathy which the people of Yugoslavia feel toward us.

I would like to say that I have been a socialist since the age of 18. From this early age I have been convinced that war is a monstrous affair and that it is a specter which should be rooted out of the life of mankind if this is at all possible. I think that all problems can be solved by peaceful means if the desire and willingness for this exist. I also think that the contacts and meetings to this end between statesmen of all countries, regardless of differences in their systems, and at all levels, are very useful, for these contacts contribute to the peaceful solution of conflicts in the world which, unfortunately, still exist. For this reason I consider that the example of our cooperation, the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, is very important, for this is also a contribution to broader cooperation in the world and therefore world peace.

It is in these sentiments, Mr President, that I raise this glass for your health, the health of all those present and the prosperity of Yugoslavia. Allow me in conclusion to invite you officially on a visit to Italy.

Present at the lunch were, on the Italian side, Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Antonio Maccanico, secretary to the president of the republic; Carlo Galenda, diplomatic advisor to the president of the republic; Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador in Belgrade; Umberto Bernardini, military advisor to the president of the republic; and other personalities accompanying the Italian president.

Present at the lunch on the Yugoslav side were: Lazar Kilisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dusan Ckrebic, Momcilo Cemovic, Ilija Vakic, Ante Zelic, Berislav Badurina and other personalities taking part in the Yugoslav-Italian talks.

12 October Conversation With Tito

ID121707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"The very good relations between Yugoslavia and Italy constitute a convincing example of how important results can be achieved in the conditions of detente," President Tito said today in conversation with President Pertini. He said that the relaxation of tension in the world should be universal and should embrace all countries and all areas of international relations.

The Italian president said that he fully shared the assessment that the relations between the two neighboring countries were very good and that they constitute an extraordinary example of the practical application of the policy of detente.

In today's concluding talks, in which, on the Yugoslav side, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Josip Vrhovec and others, and on the Italian side, Franco Malfatti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the delegation were taking part, the two presidents stressed that the difference in the social orders in the two countries and their different international position did not present an obstacle to the development of rich and all-round friendly cooperation.

During the meeting Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Franco Maria Malfatti, the Italian minister, informed the two presidents about their separate talks in which, on the basis of the preceding statements by President Tito and Pertini, they had discussed certain bilateral and international issues. The two ministers made a positive assessment of the real development of bilateral relations, and pointed in particular to the importance of implementing all the provisions of the Osimo agreements. Both sides confirmed the attitude that national minorities represented a bridge in the development of friendly relations between the two countries; the Yugoslav side pointed out the significance of the indicated overall regulations of the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

The Italian side confirmed the significance of the need to resolve efficiently the outstanding issues between Yugoslavia and the economic community and added that it would contribute to the conclusion of a relevant agreement between our country and the economic community.

TANJUG on 12 October Talks

ID122155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the concluding political talks held this morning in the Beli Dvor at Dedinje, Presidents Tito and Pertini stressed that the very good Yugoslav-Italian relations constitute a convincing example of the important results which can be achieved in conditions of detente.

The two presidents fully harmonize their views on the bilateral and international questions which they examined yesterday and today, on which an official statement will be published. It is reported that President Pertini has invited President Tito to make an official visit to Italy and that the invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

At today's meeting between Presidents Tito and Pertini, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries reported on the separate talks they had on bilateral and international questions, in accordance with the positions which the two statesmen set out during their first meeting.

Today's talks between the two presidents, which are said to have proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, embraced bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy and certain topical international questions of mutual interest.

Stressing that the process of the relaxation of tension in the world should be universal and embrace all countries and all areas of international relations, President Tito said that the very good relations between Yugoslavia and Italy constitute a convincing example of the important results which can be achieved in conditions of detente. He added that this process should constantly expand and be applied in relations in general. In particular it was stated that the concept of universal detente occupies an important place both in the policy of nonalinement and in the movement of the nonalined countries.

The Yugoslav president put forward the assessment that relations between the two neighboring countries are very good, that favorable possibilities exist for their further expansion and consolidation and that all this is meeting with great interest and response in Europe and the world. This underlines even further the responsibility of our countries to preserve the gains achieved in mutual relations and to nurture all-round cooperation in all spheres, President Tito said. He added that mutual understanding and trust create conditions for all questions in relations between the two countries to be resolved effectively and in a constructive manner.

Italian President Pertini stated that he fully shared the appraisal of President Tito that our relations are very good and that they constitute an exceptional example of the application of the policy of detente and confirmed that all questions appearing in relations between the two neighbors can be solved by goodwill. He expressed the conviction, it is reported, that the nonalined countries can contribute a great deal to the deepening of the process of detente.

The high-ranking guest stressed in particular that his first meeting with President Tito in the capacity of president of the Italian Republic, fills him with and confirms optimism regarding the successful and all-round development of Yugoslav-Italian relations.

Reporting to the two presidents on their separate talks, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Franco Maria Malfatti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, jointly stressed the importance of respecting the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as the need for the United Nations to be involved in the solving of crisis spots and other international questions.

The ministers underlined the need for deepening military detente in the world and particularly in Europe, the speediest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty and thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe so that it can make the greatest possible contribution to peace and security and to all-round democratic cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Vrhovec and Malfatti positively appraised the concrete development of bilateral relations between the two countries and pointed in particular to the importance of the integral implementation of the Osmo accords and the equalization of the Yugoslav-Italian trade balance.

Both sides stressed the importance of resolving more efficiently the outstanding issues between Yugoslavia and the EEC so that established restrictions can be overcome and cooperation expanded and the Italian side added that it would contribute to the concluding of a relevant agreement between our country and the Italian Republic.

In the part of the talks dealing with national minorities, both sides stressed that they represented a bridge in the development of friendly relations between the two countries and a continuous, positive incentive to the expansion and consolidation of mutual cooperation, just as the degree of this cooperation and mutual understanding contributes to the improvement of the position of national minorities. The Yugoslav side pointed out the significance of the indicated overall regulation of the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy and its own interest in cultural ties and the development of Croatians in the Province of Molise.

In concluding their talks--in which Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Josip Vrhovec, Sreta Kovacevic, Momcilo Cemovic and others took part on the Yugoslav side and Franco Maria Malfatti, Dr Antonio Maccanico and others on the Italian side--the two presidents stressed in particular that the difference in social systems of the two countries and their different international positions represented no obstacle to the development of bilateral and comprehensive friendly cooperation. It is precisely in this light, it was stated, that the positive results which Yugoslavia and Italy achieve in their mutual cooperation stand out even more closely.

At the end of the talks with President Pertini, President Tito stressed that their talks had been exhaustive and all-embracing and that the rich and friendly Yugoslav-Italian dialog should be continued in the same way.

Departure for Sarajevo

ID121723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the president of Yugoslavia, bid a cordial farewell at about 1430 today in front of the White Palace to Alessandro Pertini, the president of Italy.

Jozip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, and Alessandro Pertini, the president of the Republic of Italy, had final political talks beforehand, in the course of which they discussed in detail the issues of bilateral cooperation and international questions of mutual interest. The Yugoslav president today gave a formal luncheon in honor of the Italian president at the White Palace at Dedinje.

Alessandro Pertini, the Italian president, and his associates left today for a visit to Sarajevo.

During the farewell in front of the White Palace, the Italian and Yugoslav national anthems were played. Presidents Tito and Pertini inspected a guard of honor drawn up in honor of the high-ranking guest from friendly Italy. Then Alessandro Pertini said goodbye to the Yugoslav personalities who were present at the formal farewell:

Lazar Kolesevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other Yugoslav personalities.

Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador in Rome; Lt Col Gen Stevo Ilic; and Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, left with President Pertini for Sarajevo.

Formal Dinner in Sarajevo

LD131712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2355 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Italian President Alessandro Pertini, who arrived this afternoon on a 2-day visit to the republic. The host and his high-ranking Italian guest exchanged toasts at the dinner.

Welcoming President Pertini as a prominent and fearless antifascist and great fighter who has been struggling for over 6 decades for the good of man, freedom and democracy, Raif Dizdarevic said that the history of our bilateral relations has taught us many lessons which are contained in the fruitful development of good-neighborly relations in a life-giving manner. We, as well as all other parts of our country, Dizdarevic said, are deeply interested in continuing and further developing, in line with proven principles and joint interests, the broadest possible cooperation and in consolidating the atmosphere of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia. We will continue to make maximum contributions for this purpose. Your visit to our country and your talks with Comrade Tito, Dizdarevic stressed, represent a great incentive and contribution to our further understanding, friendship and cooperation. In response to his host's toast, Italian President Alessandro Pertini, stressing that his toast would be proposed extemporaneously, expressed pleasure with the warm and cordial welcome given to him by the people of Sarajevo on his way from the airport to the Kinak, his residence. President Pertini went on to talk about his meeting with President Tito and on this occasion expressed respect for our president's work, especially for his exceptional efforts to preserve peace in the world. President Pertini devoted full attention in his toast to the young, who are struggling for and desire peace. In this context the Italian President called for the acceleration of the process of disarmament in the world.

The formal dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, was also attended by high-ranking officials of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and by the Italian president's aides and officials in his entourage.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD132324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, October 13, (TANJUG)--Italian President Pertini, since yesterday in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today had talks with republican Presidency President of Bosnia-Hercegovina Raif Dizdarevic.

Dizdarevic informed the Italian president on the development of the republic, the functioning of the political system of socialist selfmanagement democracy in Yugoslavia and the aspirations in its further building.

President Pertini assessed these talks at a press conference immediately afterwards as very positive.

He said that he was particularly impressed because Dizdarevic did not discuss the achievements only, but difficulties in settling number of problems in the development of this republic.

Last night Dizdarevic gave a dinner in honour of the Italian president. During the dinner Pertini and Dizdarevic exchanged toasts particularly stressing the interest in further development of the broadest possible cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

Sarajevo Press Conference

ID132326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 13, (TANJUG)--Italian President Pertini said here today he firmly believed that Yugoslavia would like to maintain as good relations as possible with all its neighbours.

At a press conference he gave an Sarajevo, capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia, the Italian president highly evaluated his talks and meetings with President Tito while in Belgrade.

Pertini specifically singled out the significance of the Mediterranean region for the preservation of world peace and underlined that Yugoslav-Italian relations were of very great importance for the safeguarding of peace in the Mediterranean.

In reply to a question on economic cooperation between the two countries, Pertini said that the talks confirmed bilateral interest in its further promotion.

While referring to his talks with Tito concerning individual crisis troubles spots, Pertini set out that both of them agreed that it is necessary for the Palestinian people to have its fatherland. Only thus, Pertini underlined, is it possible to realize peace in the Middle East.

As to the crisis in Southeast Asia, the two presidents, Pertini said, agreed that interference in the internal affairs of other countries--and all the more so when it comes to military interventions--may be in no way tolerated within the international community and relations among peoples.

Recalling his participation in two world wars, the Italian president stressed that total and controlled disarmament is indispensable for preserving peace in the world.

At the end, Pertini said that non-aligned countries play a major role in preserving the world peace.

Arrival in Dubrovnik

LD132330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, Oct 13, (TANJUG)--Italian President Alessandro Pertini arrived in Dubrovnik this evening, at the end of his visit to Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as part of his visit to Yugoslavia. Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia, and other prominent Croatian leaders welcomed the visiting Italian President.

During his several-day state visit to Yugoslavia, Italian President Pertini is to stay this evening at his residence at Kupari, near Dubrovnik.

U.S. FEDERAL COURT MUST MAKE NEW DECISION ON WAR CRIMINAL

LD172256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Justice Department today submitted to the federal court for immigrant questions in Los Angeles an official request to rescind the decision by which the extradition of the Yugoslav war criminal Andrija Artukovic has been held up.

In a letter addressed to the court by Walter Rockler, director of the Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Justice Department, it is stated that there are now no legal or other reasons why this war criminal should not be extradited to Yugoslavia in order to stand trial for crimes committed in World War II. It is high time, and justice demands, the letter says, that Artukovic be extradited.

Yugoslavia submitted a request for the extradition of this war criminal all of 28 years ago. The criminal Artukovic entered the United States under a false name on 15 July, 1948. All justified requests for the extradition of war criminal Artukovic have up until now met with legal and many other hindrances on the part of the United States. However, last year, the U.S. federal court adopted an amendment to the law on immigration, which stated that war criminals could not avoid extradition to the country in which they committed their crimes.

The competent U.S. authorities have already established the facts that Andrija Artukovic, as minister of police in the so-called state of Croatia created by the Nazis, conducted a policy of genocide and is responsible for the murder of thousands of inhabitants. Despite this, the criminal Artukovic has remained unpunished and has lived in the United States for the last 31 years. Now the federal court for immigrant questions must adopt a new decision.

VOJVODINA'S KMEZIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM RSFSR

AU172135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 October (TANJUG)--The establishment and development of cooperation between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojodina and the Krasnodarskiy Kray in the RSFSR will contribute to expanding the entire cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Nikola Kmezic [president of the Vojodina Executive Council] stated this at Belgrade airport upon the return of the delegation of the Vojvodina Executive Council from its 7-day friendly and official visit made at the invitation of the Soviet Government and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

We discussed possibilities for expanding cooperation with Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with representatives of the Soviet State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and with representatives of the Krasnodarskiy Kray, Kmezic said.

We jointly concluded with leaders of the Krasnodarskiy Kray that great possibilities for cooperation exist, especially in view of the fact that there are similarities between Vojvodina and the Krasnodarskiy Kray in economic development and natural resources--especially in the agroindustrial complex, the oil industry and the other individual industrial branches, as well as in scientific-technical cooperation and the exchange of experience.

It was agreed that a delegation of the Krasnodarskiy Kray would visit Vojvodina next year. Delegations and teams of experts for scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation will be exchanged at the same time. Economic representatives will determine which products Vojvodina can export to the USSR and which products the Soviet economy can export to our country. For that reason the visit was very useful, Kmezic said. It was proposed that the Krasnodarskiy Kray's agricultural industry should participate in the Novi Sad fair next year.

President Nikola Kmezic and members of the delegation were received at the Surcin Airport by Nikolay Rodnionov, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Andras Mora, vice president of the Vojvodina Executive Council; Miroslav Bakic, president of the Vojvodina Committee for Foreign Relations; and Svetozar Rakic, provincial secretary for foreign economic relations.

BORBA VIEWS WEST'S REACTION TO BREZHNEV ARMS OFFER

AU171001 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: The Bloc Frictions"]

[Text] The Soviet offer and the American rejection of new steps in the redeployment and reduction of arms in central Europe throw a bad light on the relations between the two blocs.

Today many people ask themselves whether the Soviet step of a unilateral withdrawal of part of its troops is too small a gesture of good-will for the much greater question of nuclear disarmament and, at the same time, whether the American rejection is the result of the fact that another militaristic course has prevailed in Washington. However, every simplification could conceal the basic component of the Soviet-American cyclical intensification of tension. The superpowers subordinate everything to the basic bloc norms on security, and in this connection the reliance on increasingly more perfect weapons is essential. Their mutual negotiations on arms reductions and the questions of detente are also subordinated to that.

As is well known, last Saturday Leonid Brezhnev announced that 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks will be withdrawn from the GDR territory in the next 12 months. He also announced the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce the number of medium range nuclear missiles deployed in the western parts of the Soviet Union, if the Western European countries do not increase the number of their medium range missiles. There can be no doubt that the Soviet leader surprised the NATO allies, many of whom welcomed with reserve Brezhnev's proposals as an impetus for the Vienna negotiations, which have been quite unsuccessful, on reducing arms in central Europe. [paragraph continues]

However, on Tuesday [9 October] at a press conference, President Carter discouraged the most restrained expectations by denying "constructiveness" of the Soviet proposal and condemning them at the same time as an attempt at discouraging the U.S. allies to accept new American missiles.

Carter's thesis, in fact, is first to "modernize the power of the Western allies" and then to negotiate on "reducing the level of armament of the Warsaw Pact and NATO so as to maintain in this way the balance of military power" and perhaps later on this basis to reduce the level of armament.

That, by the way, is a well-known thesis which has dominated the U.S. approach for a rather long time. Under the excuse that the main rival is constantly perfecting its missiles, armament expenditures are being increased to enable subsequent discussions on a possible reduction of the armament expenditures to be held from a position of strength. After everything that happened, it is obvious that the two superpowers are not succeeding even today, when the scope of nuclear armament has assumed horrible proportions, in tackling the disarmament problem. The difficulties in the negotiations on implementing the strategic arms agreement also point to that. In fact, both SALT I and SALT II proceed not so much from a reduction of nuclear missiles than from their perfection, or rather from a suspicious slogan: "More Now So That We Will Have Less in the Future."

Many people are apt to ascribe this course to certain subjective motives of one or another side. There can be no doubt that the exaggeration of certain crises tactically serves the test of strength and determination. It is, however, vital to view the relations between the superpowers as an expression of irreconcilable bloc policy which is increasingly hardening making the solution of the disarmament problem and other acute international problems increasingly difficult.

This development once again draws attention to the correctness of the policy of nonalinement--whether it involves the initiation of the disarmament process, something that is the problem of the entire international community, or whether it involves other vital questions of international life, such as the extension of detente to all countries. Everything else, including certain concrete proposals aimed at reducing tension between the blocs, if one proceeds from preserving the status quo or from "a balance on the highest level," only intensify the bloc frictions and saber rattling.

BORBA REVIEWS CASTRO'S UNITED NATIONS SPEECH

AU161252 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Bogdan Decermic report: "Reactions to Castro's Speech at the United Nations: Cuban View of World Problems: The Cuban Premier, Who Pointed Out That He Was Appearing as the Coordinator of Nonalined Countries, Appraised the Blocs' Rivalry as a 'Contradiction:' Extensively About the Crisis Areas (the Middle East and Southern Africa): Personal Th[illegible]s on the Struggle for the New Economic System"]

[Text] New York, 13 October--Cuban Premier Fidel Castro began his long speech to the UN General Assembly by stating that he had not come here to the United Nations to speak about Cuba, "a small but worthy country," which has been a target of attacks already for 20 years now, or "to hurt" his powerful neighbor, the United States, in his "own house" because of this. Castro explained his appearance at the UN General Assembly by the task entrusted to him by the sixth summit of nonalined countries, as host and chairman, the task of presenting to the world community the results of the Havana summit conference, the opinions, positions and preoccupations of the nonalined movement. [paragraph continues]

Some have gained the impression that Castro spoke with more pretensions than just those required of him by his role as coordinator.

In the first third of his speech Castro presented a very uneven panorama of the actual world political situation, accenting one part of the most important convictions of the nonalined countries in the struggle for peace, coexistence and solutions for the crisis hotbeds and frequently using in this connection quotations from the final document in such excerpts as he chose to present. It is mentioned in this selection of his that the nonalined movement is an independent political factor in the world, even though one of the quotations read from the final document stated that the nonalined movement opposes the policy of the blocs, that is, of both blocs. Castro repeated his thesis about "the natural enemy" only in one passage. In fact he said: "The nonalined countries know very well who our historical enemy is," even though this time and in this place Castro did not explicitly name this enemy. Castro considers the contest between the two superpowers as "a contradiction" rather than as rivalry between them with their equal responsibility in relation to the nonalined and independent countries.

About Crises

Castro very extensively interpreted the views of nonalined countries on two crisis areas in the world, the Middle East and southern Africa, whereas he mentioned the tension in Southeast Asia only in two sentences. He very convincingly attacked the Western powers headed by the United States in the area where their positions are the weakest, in the Middle East, because of their support for Israel's aggression and for preventing the realization of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. It was at this point in his speech that he won the first applause "on the open stage."

Accusing the United States, he very often repeated that he was doing this not for any ideological reasons or out of revenge but rather because of the position adopted by the United States in relation to the Middle East and southern Africa. "This is simply an expression of the objective reality," Castro said.

Speaking about the situation in Southeast Asia, Castro was very brief and very nearly passed over this, explaining merely that "the increased conflicts and tendencies represent a threat to peace, something which must be avoided." But the final document of the summit devotes an entire separate chapter of five paragraphs to the crisis in that region and in this connection the document says among other things that the heads of state or government of nonalined countries believe that the solution to the crisis must be sought on the basis of the principles of nonalinement, that is, on the basis of "respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and the renunciation of the use of force and aggression."

This leads to an impression--something which has contributed to a general impression if we compare what he said in Havana with what he said in New York--that the Cuban leader essentially retained all key Cuban interpretations of the nonalined policy and view of the world but that he only formulated this less apodictically and in a more convenient political vocabulary.

Adaptability

According to observers, the speech was completely and very successfully rhetorically adapted to the political situation and place. It is characteristic that Castro devoted the largest part of his speech to the world economic situation, which he described as the gap between the hungry and the fed, an expression he uses more often than the term of developed and undeveloped. [paragraph continues]

Castro proposed that the richest countries, "if they want peace," should agree to annually allot a sum of $25 billion as aid to the poorest and the undeveloped during the next 10 years. He considers this to be of even higher priority than the new international economic system which "really no one understands." "Enough about abstractions," Castro said, "we need deeds, we need actions; we speak a great deal about the theory of the new international economic system, which no one understands. This astonished many delegates since it is known that at two of their summits (in Algiers and in Colombo), the nonalined countries elaborated in great detail the concept of the new economic system and that two special sessions of the UN General Assembly (the sixth and the seventh), too, were devoted to it.

In one passage in his speech Castro said: "I have not come here as a revolutionary. I have come to speak about peace, cooperation between peoples and to warn that, unless the existing injustices and inadequacies in the world are eliminated peacefully and wisely, the future will be apocalyptic."

Political observers here interpret Castro's "conciliatory attitude" as being based on "several reasons." Even though in several passages he emphasized the U. S. policy as negative in relation to the development of many crises, he avoided speaking about bilateral relations with the United States at a time when this would amount to adding fuel to the fire that has flared up in the United States about the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba, for there are indications that Castro wants to use his stay in New York for contacts "both with friends and enemies" and it has been rumored that he intends to meet American Congressmen and Senators. In the same way it is also believed that the Soviets do not want any further increase of tension in their relations with the Americans before the continuation of the sensitive debate in Congress about the SALT II ratification, and finally, a division is not in the interest of anyone in the nonalined movement and thus the coordinator must bear this in mind.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD152314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of Knut Olav Frydenlund, minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, and his associates.

The dinner was attended among others by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. At the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in his toast:

"We are interpreting your visit as a sign of close and friendly relations which traditionally exist between our countries and of their wish that these relations be continually promoted. During your brief stay in our country we want you to feel as if you are among your sincere friends.

"In the critical moments of the World War II our peoples found themselves in the same struggle and inspired by the same aspirations in defense of independence, freedom and the right to their own way of life. We highly appreciate the selfless aid which the Norwegian people extended to our internees. That aid was yet another foundation stone of friendship which our peoples have for one another.

"The close friendly relations and mutual respect have been continued also in the post-war years and they have become a valuable tradition in our relations. Our fruitful cooperation is not at all diminished by differences which exist in our sociopolitical systems and the international positions of our countries. It is perhaps this which gives them even greater political significance.

"By orienting ourselves toward the principle of peaceful coexistence, we, as well as you, are trying, without our possibilities, to make our contribution to the implementation of mankind's positive aspirations. A world of peace and security, a world in which independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries will be strictly respected, is the goal for which both of our countries are simultaneously working.

"Europe, which in the past, and even in the recent past, has gone through many bitter tribulations and has been the source of many tribulations for the world, must today, precisely because of these experiences, be in the front ranks of the struggle to consolidate peace and equitable cooperation in the world.

"Bearing this in mind, I would particularly like to stress the great significance of the Helsinki Conference on European Cooperation and Security which unfolded fresh prospects for mutual cooperation and links among countries of Europe.

"We are conscious of the fact that these goals can be successfully realized only under conditions of relaxation of tension. To turn detente into a universal process demands the active participation of all countries and not merely of great powers and their blocs.

"What is very important is that all of us energetically oppose all attempts to impose various forms of foreign domination and subordination. Unfortunately, we still face dangerous crises in various parts of the world, in particular those in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia. Their negative global consequences represent a continuous danger and threaten world peace.

"The dangerous arms race also continues. There is still no realism in the understanding of the serious nature of present day problems of development and no readiness to invest our maximum efforts so that the process of their genuine solution might be initiated. This, in fact, is why we advocate the continuous consolidation of the United Nations which we see as an irreplaceable instrument for preserving world peace and security and resolving acute international problems.

"Allow me in this context to point to the significance of the recent sixth summit of the nonalined countries. We reaffirmed there the role and importance of the nonalined policy as an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations. As we did this we had in mind the need to commit the policy and the movement of nonalinement to the struggle for world peace, overcoming bloc divisions and conflicts, affirming equitable international cooperation and solving outstanding problems and conflicts which encumber international relations.

"Mr Minister, I would like to stress the significance which we attach to close ties and to bilateral cooperation between our two countries. I hope that you share my deep conviction that all objective preconditions as well as common interest exist for this cooperation to be developed comprehensively and in every sphere. This will contribute to the even better understanding and rapprochement of our peoples as well as to our joint contribution to overall positive development of inter-European relations.

"The results of our cooperation so far are encouraging; I am convinced that it will develop even more in the future.

Frydenlund Response to Toast

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 15 (TANJUG)--We in Norway wholly respect Yugoslavia's role on the international scene and are following with great interest Yugoslavia's role of one of the leading countries in the nonaligned movement, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said this evening in replying to the toast of his Yugoslav colleague and host Josip Vrhovec.

Frydenlund said that Yugoslavia occupies one of the central places in European politics, particularly in efforts towards the detente and disarmament.

Yugoslavia has won the highest esteem because of its capability to confirm its independent and autonomous position. This is an important contribution to stability in this part of Europe, the Norwegian minister stressed. Frydenlund also referred to the long-standing friendship between Yugoslavia and Norway underlining that differences in the two countries' social development are not an obstacle but, on the contrary, often a contribution to "our discussions acquiring a more fruitful and more interesting content."

Frydenlund stressed that development in this part of the world must be viewed in the light of the situation characterized by the gap between rich and poor countries. He said that this is an unacceptable situation which must be resolved through broad cooperation among nations. Frydenlund considers that mutual interdependence of the developed and the developing countries provides fruitful foundations for further efforts in building the new economic order in the world within the current North-South dialogue as well as within the framework of the UN.

Frydenlund pointed out greater possibilities for bilateral cooperation, particularly in trade on a downward trend in the last few years. He said that, nevertheless, this trend can be reversed in view of good relations between Norway and Yugoslavia.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN AUSTRIA

LD171234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left Belgrade for Vienna this morning, for a visit to Austria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. Vrhovec and Pahr will have talks about all aspects of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, which is improving continuously, and about most topical international problems.

At Belgrade airport Josip Vrhovec was seen off by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary; and by other senior officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade saw him off as well.

Arrival in Vienna

LD171740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vienna--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Austria today for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs.

The high-ranking guest was welcomed at Vienna airport by his host, Willibald Pahr. The Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna, Novak Pribicevic, was also among the welcoming party.

The two ministers will meet today during a private dinner. The working part of the visit will begin tomorrow morning with talks between the two ministers.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED IN SKOPJE

AU172132 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] In Skopje, Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance, had talks on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th session of the bilateral Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Imer Pulja and Belcho Belchev are presidents of the respective Yugoslav and Bulgarian parts of the mixed commission.

REPORTAGE ON TITO VISIT, ACTIVITIES IN KOSOVO

16 October Pristina Dinner

LD162310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, gave a formal dinner in honor of President Tito in the Grand Pristina Hotel tonight.

The dinner was attended by the federal and republican officials who are visiting the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with the president of the republic--Fadilj Hodza, Veselin Djuranovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Dragosavac, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ilija Vakic and Berislav Badrunia--as well as by the highest-ranking leaders of Kosovo, the province's cadres in the republican and federal organs, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, representatives of all Kosovo municipalities, cultural, scientific and public workers of Kosovo and representatives of numerous work collectives.

Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and President Tito exchanged toasts during the dinner.

Nimani Dinner Toast

LD162320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--In the course of a festive dinner held in Pristina this evening in honor of the president of the republic, Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, offered the following toast to President Tito:

The days of your stay in this part of our homeland are holidays for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, for all our working people and citizens, for the fraternal nations and nationalities: Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others. The profound link between the people and you, your inexhaustible creativity, finds vital affirmation today as yesterday.

Connected with your historic revolutionary contribution to the beginning and development of our socialist revolution and our socialist self-managing society are, first of all, the overcoming of the difficult past and the winning of liberty and then our socioeconomic and general development, our new era.

In fateful times for our revolution your creative role, thought and action were irreplaceable.

Dear Comrade Tito, we here in Kosovo, as in the whole of our socialist community, are proud of the recognition you gained in Havana for the birth and development of the nonalined movement, for your consistent battle for the preservation of its authentic principles and their expansion according to the conditions and needs of the modern world. This is a recognition of your consistency and braveness, your uncompromising struggle for the rights of states and peoples, for a more just world, of your incessant struggle against all forms of hegemony and domination.

Esteemed Comrade Tito, the unity of all socialist forces, of the working class and of our nations and nationalities, is founded upon the revolutionary legacy, upon brotherhood and unity and equality. We have achieved indissoluble unity for we have based our legacy on class interests, on the long-term orientations of progressive forces of all our nations and nationalities and on the fact that our socialist community is their common homeland. On the basis of equality we have also achieved the unity of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the whole country. The legacies of the revolution are both our life and the basis for further development. We are determined to defend this legacy and our independence.

Dear Comrade Tito, since your last visit to Kosovo we have achieved important results and achievements, of which we are proud and which are the bases for our further development. Built into these are the efforts of the working people of Kosovo and the solidarity of the working class of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Inspired by your thought and work, we have incessantly waged the struggle for socialist self-managing relations. Your constant concern for the development of Kosovo, your ideas and support are a great encouragement to us. This is our mighty prop in the struggle for the new, for socialism and human values, which we are realizing through the rich sources and legacies of the revolution.

Esteemed and beloved Comrade Tito, we wish you a pleasant stay in Kosovo, and when we wish you farewell after your sojourn in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo we wish you at the same time good fortune for all your voyages, for they bring to our working people, our nations and nationalities, new joys, new achievements and prospectives.

I raise this glass to your health, to your personal happiness and to your creative zeal, which will as ever enrich us with new value.

Tito Toast Reply

LD162333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

["Formal Dinner: President Tito's Toast"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina--Greeted with standing applause by all those present and by the chant "Tito-Party," President Tito replied to the toast of Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, as follows:

Comrades, allow me to reply to Comrade Nimani's cordial words on behalf of the comrades who have come here with me and on my own behalf.

I was here, among you, 4 years ago. I want to stress that you have achieved a great deal since then. One can see and feel this at every step one makes. Pristina has developed into a beautiful and modern town. I am sure that we will have the same impressions tomorrow, while visiting the other parts of your province.

We had a very cordial, meaningful and useful meeting today on the topical questions of Kosovo's development. We were fully acquainted with the difficulties which you are encountering and also with your determination to overcome them with the assistance of the whole of our community. In a responsible manner and openly, as befits communists, we spoke about everything that is at this moment of importance for the further progress of Kosovo and of Yugoslavia as a whole. We also pointed out the subjective shortcomings which should be overcome. The most important thing now is that we should all together and in an organized manner implement what we have agreed upon here and on other occasions.

Kosovo must and can make faster progress. This is not the concern of Kosovo alone. This is our common all-Yugoslav interest. I am convinced that understanding and assistance from our community will not fail to materialize. However, it goes without saying that the greatest effort should be exerted primarily by you yourselves, as must as you can, by making the maximum use of all the available resources and mobilizing all your internal reserves.

I listened carefully today to statements by the most responsible comrades from Kosovo and Comrades Vidic and Djuranovic also spoke. I could see for myself with pleasure this time again that there is a complete unanimity of views and aspirations both on the future development of Kosovo and on all other questions. This is a guarantee that the tasks which we have set for ourselves will also be carried out. By strengthening mutual solidarity and cooperation between our republics and provinces and the brotherhood and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, we are also increasing the strength of Yugoslavia as a whole and our common security.

For us there is and there cannot be any other road. As on previous occasions, I am taking with me from here a deep conviction that the working people of Kosovo view these things in the same way as our people in any other part of our country.

By standing consistently on these positions and most resolutely opposing all attempts to undermine our internal stability, we are further strengthening our international position and the prestige which we enjoy throughout the world.

Dear comrades, I wish you and all the working people of Kosovo new successes in your creative work, in winning new work victories in the closest association and cooperation with all the nations and nationalities of our socialist community.

The end of President Tito's toast was also greeted with standing applause and with the chanting of "We are Tito's, Tito is ours!" This was followed by a cultural and artistic program.

Departure from Pristina

LD171000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--After a 2-day stay in the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, President Tito left Pristina today.

Scores of thousands of the inhabitants of Pristina gave Comrade Tito a festive and warm send-off. In front of the Grand Pristina Hotel girl Pioneer Ajtene Runozli and boy Pioneer Besim Krasnici presented President Tito with flowers. President Tito bade farewell to the representatives of the Pristina municipality and then, together with the personalities who accompany him during his tour of Kosovo and top provincial leaders, the president of the republic left for Prizren.

Arrival in Prizren

LD171230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prizren--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Prizren just after 1030 today, where he was greeted by about 50,000 inhabitants of this ancient city and of the municipalities of Orahovac, Suva Reka and Dragas.

Visit to Metohija

LD171320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Djakovica--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, who is staying in Metohija today, arrived in Djakovica just before midday. He was greeted by Cemal Sahatciu, president of the Djakovica Municipal Assembly, and by Asim Bljuta, secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee. Over 50,000 inhabitants of Djakovica and of the neighboring villages were in the streets to cordially greet Comrade Tito.

Visit to Pec

LD171515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pec--At 1330 today President Tito arrived in Pec. Here, as indeed in other localities which he passed through on his 170-km journey from Pristina, Comrade Tito was given an enthusiastic welcome.

In front of Hotel Metohija, in which he will stay, President Tito was bidden welcome by Rade Zvicer, president of the Pec Municipal Assembly, and by Becir Hoti, secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee.

Fadilj Hodza, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Dragosavac, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ilija Vakic, Berislav Badurina, and senior officials of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, arrived with the president.

Departure From Pec

LD180905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pec--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left Pec this morning. Tens of thousands of inhabitants of this Kosovo town gave him a festive send-off.

Before leaving Pec, President Tito had a meeting this morning in the Hotel Metohija with leaders of the municipalities of Pec, Decani, Istok and Glina, and with representatives of the Ramiz Sadiku vehicle parts factory, who presented President Tito with the collective's first gold medallion and gold badge.

President Tito was accompanied on his departure from Pec by the officials accompanying him on his journey around Kosovo, and by the highest-ranking provincial officials.

End of Kosovo Visit

LD181044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--President Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left Pristina today at 1015. At the end of his 4-day stay in the Province of Kosovo, President Tito was seen off by Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali and other highest-ranking provincial officials.

JOINT CHAMBERS SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

LD170945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the working bodies of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was held in the Yugoslav Assembly today. The delegates heard the report by Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning, on the basic questions in determining economic-social policy in 1980. Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, spoke on the draft foundations of the federal budget for next year and on the application of the law on financing the federation.

In preparing the draft resolution on economic policy in 1980 and accompanying documents, Spasoje Medenica said, the Federal Institute of Social Planning and other federal organs came up against a number of major problems. The complex nature of establishing the policy for 1980 is determined also by the fact that the effect of the measures taken in July and August has not yet fully manifested itself and that it is rather difficult to provide a global assessment of the results which these measures will have by the end of the year and of the kind of tendencies which will be carried forward into the next year, which will be influenced particularly by the very complex economic situation in the world.

The measures which have been undertaken helped to arrest some unfavorable trends, but nevertheless earlier problems and enhanced divergencies continue to be very conspicuous and to make the economic situation very complex.

Speaking of the present rate of growth of industrial production, Medenica said that a 7-7.5 percent industrial production growth for this entire year could be expected, which is in keeping with the resolution estimates. Accordingly, the measures did have an effect of reducing the exclusive buoyancy of the market and on slowing down the exaggerated growth based on this buoyancy. In addition, the energy crisis and a high rate of growth of the prices of imported production material were bound to have an effect on the slowing down of economic activity because in these conditions the balance of payments possibilities have a limiting effect on the rate of growth of production and of economic activity as a whole.

Medenica also pointed to the developments in other areas of the economy, stressing that unfavorable tendencies and problems with which we have to reckon in laying down the economic policy tasks are being carried forward into next year. It has to be borne in mind particularly that unfavorable tendencies continue in the basic segments of social reproduction which essentially define both the economic situation and the economic policy tasks next year.

Our assessment is that next year, he said, has all the characterisitics of a year with exceptionally complex conditions, in which one can reckon with the lower figure growth rate calculated in the Yugoslav social plan for the 1976-80 period. In the discussions held so far it was assessed that the growth rate of social product next year should be anticipated at approximately the 5 percent figure, proceeding from the available balance of payments possibilities of our country and from the need to establish more harmonious relations in reproduction trends.

In the present very complex conditions, and bearing in mind the possibilities of the development of the developed countries, we can say that the 5 percent growth rate is not small and that it can rank among the dynamic rates of development, especially if it is borne in mind that the developed countries are reckoning with a growth rate of 2-3 percent at the most, whereas the East European countries are reckoning with a 5 percent growth rate.

It is certain that our requirements favor a growth rate which is higher than the anticipated one in order to resolve the problems of our economic structure and the employment problem, but conditions do not make them possible. In this respect our preoccupation, Medenica said, should be primarily with the conditions and possibilities of development, and not only with the growth rate because the latter stems from these conditions and possibilities.

Speaking of some limiting factors of development, Medenica pointed out the increasingly complex situation in the world. The assessments regarding business operations next year are not at all optimistic. In conditions of a general crisis which occured in the economies of industrially developed countries, the 60 percent oil price increases have essentially changed the basic economic forecasts regarding economic development and the conduct of economic policy.

The economic difficulties of East European countries are becoming aggravated and the economic position of the developing countries which are oil importers is getting worse, which of necessity leads to a reduction of their import potential and therefore also to a reduction in the effects encouraging economic buoyancy in the industrially developed countries of the West.

This kind of economic situation in the world reflects substantially on the possibilities of a dynamic development in our country and these limiting factors must be taken seriously into account.

The problems in the energy area, stressed Medenica, are an essential limiting factor of development because about $2.1 billion has to be given for imported oil. In 1979 alone, additional foreign exchange assets amounting to $840 million had to be secured because of increased oil prices. This is why, among other things, it is envisaged that in 1980 imports should be pegged to 12 million tons of oil (and this includes the petrochemical industry).

Hence the need to more rapidly create the conditions conducive to increased coalmine production and to substitute imported domestic energy.

Medenica pointed out the deepened disproportion of the economic structure in some industrial activities which increases our dependence on imports, worsens our balance of payments and has a limiting effect on our growth rate. The imbalance between primary and processing activities-- that is, between the phases or production--compels our basic organizations of associated labor to orient themselves increasingly to imports, which in conditions of a very slow growth of exports is becoming a factor limiting development. This will inevitably lead to an increasingly low degree of use of capacities in conditions of a very slow rate of exports. In addition to energy, this particularly refers to heavy metallurgy, the chemical industry and the metal industry complex.

The dynamic growth rate, said Medenica, cannot be insured on the basis of making the imbalance in reproduction worse. This is why it is essential to insure a faster completion of projects under construction and to reduce the existing disproportions on this basis. A program of completion of electrical energy projects has to be worked out and with the agreement of the banks money should be channeled into faster completion of the projects of the primary phases of production.

More harmonious commodity-monetary relations have to be established and the overheated market conditions, which continue to persist and are one of the essential factors of the high growth of prices and of the pressure to increase prices, must be reduced. Of course the question then arises what level of market conditions is required that will secure an approximately 5 percent growth rate--that is to say, what should be done to prevent excessive restrictive measures from bringing about stagnation. It is therefore essential that the impact of the July and August measures should be assessed as realistically as possible, both their impact up to the end of the year and the tendencies carried forward into the next year. Both the policy and the measures have to be pitched so as to insure that the attained growth rate should be at least at the lower figure envisaged by the Yugoslav social plan.

The Federal Executive Council believes, Medenica said, that our economic relations with foreign countries and our balance of payments are a key issue, on which depends the possibility of our further dynamic development both in 1980 and in the following 5-year period. The view is held in the Federal Executive Council that we should make sure that exports next year rise at the social product growth rate at least--that is, at the rate of 5 percent--and at the industrial production growth rate in the industry, with the proviso that it is believed that the effort should be invested to make exports grow at the rate which is one point higher that the rate of growth of the social product. The possibility of attaining the 5 percent social product growth rate depends on this task. However, the slowed rate of exports during the past 3 years does not give any guarantees that this will be implemented.

The Federal Executive Council believes that the volume and the possibilities of the growth of exports give scope for a mere 1 to 2 percent growth of imports, in which respect the imports of reproduction material should rise a little faster (2 to 3 percent), the import of equipment should be maintained at this year's level, and the import of consumer goods should be 5 percent down on this year. The deficit in our balance of payments too could be reduced.

In order to achieve this, Medenica said, greater efforts must be made to improve exports. This is why long-term conditions have to be established to provide credits for the export of equipment and ships, to step up a more organized appearance of foreign marekts and to create the conditions on the domestic market enabling our basic organizations of associated labor to reduce our dependence on imports we must insure faster construction of the capacities for the domestic production of reproduction materials and semi-finished goods and for substitution of imports. Of course, these problems cannot be resolved in 1980 alone, but the policy must be clearly put forward. This is the only way that will lead to the pooling of labor and resources.

To change the attitude towards exports and imports, more stable economic trends have to be established and the very conspicuous inflation must be arrested. All available data show that the prices of many goods on our domestic market are higher than on foreign ones and that for this reason, and despite the incentives, there is insufficient interest in exporting. This gap between domestic and foreign prices cannot be overcome by stepping up export incentives or by increasing the redistribution of resource through the incentive sheme.

Moreover, there is no scope in the federal budget for putting up the assets to provide incentives.

The position of the rate of exchange policy in these conditions must be looked at, and so must the significance which altering the rate of exchange would have regarding the implementation of the policy of stabilization and what impact it would have on the incentives to increase exports.

Medencia spoke of the basic tasks of our economic policy for 1980 stressing that the dynamics of growth and other elements of our economic policy must take second place to the implementation of the stabilization policy. In this respect the position of 1980 as the last year of this plan and as the introduction into the new plan period must be particularly borne in mind and the continuity in planning must be insured.

In addition to consolidating our export capability and strengthening the material position of associated labor, conditions pertaining to our system and other conditions have to be established which will be conducive to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the earthquake-afflicted area in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, which is an essential component part of our joint policy established also by conclusions of the SFRY Assembly.

A more consistent application of the solutions pertaining to our system and further development of self-management socioeconomic relations must be insured too!

In order to insure more stable development next year, Medenica said that the resolution should lay down a nominal framework of the possible growth of general, joint and personal expenditure and of the allocation of resources for these purposes. He believes that general, joint and personal expenditures should grow at a rate which is about 3 percentage points lower than the growth of social products.

We should also state our view that the rates of the duty on turnover should not be increased because the duty has a very inflationary impact. According to calculations by the federal organs, the increase in the rate of turnover duty was responsible for a 3 to 4 percent increase on the rise of prices this year.

A slowing down in the growth of investments must be insured. They should grow at a rate which is one point higher than the growth of the social product. This will provide the conditions for the completion of the projects that have been started, particularly in activities of special importance.

The price policy next year has to be worked out in somewhat more precise terms. In order to maintain a 10 percent rise in manufacturers prices, it will be necessary to take the view that price changes should take place primarily in the case of those activities where high inflation this year substantially impaired the relations in primary distribution. It is essential that an analysis in primary distribution should be carried out and that the policy of price changes should be taken in advance on the basis of this analysis. Besides, a slightly lower growth of price increase of the order of 5 to 6 percent will make it possible for the implementation of this policy to be insured.

The present decision to peg prices at the current level should remain in force until the new system, that is to say the law on the foundations of the price system and of the social control of prices, has begun to be applied! By the adoption of the mechanism of accompanying regulations on prices, and of the basic organization of associated labor agreements, a gradual change to the new system would be made and the recurrence of the escalation of price increases prevented.

This does not mean that price changes will be made impossible; it means that their increases must be carried out in a selective way and responsibly. Parallel with this a slower growth of all forms of social product consumption should establish more harmonious relations between commodity and purchase trends and should establish the conditions for calmer price changes. Credit and monetary policty should ensure an 18 percent growth of the amount of money in circulation and in so doing have a stabilizing effect on the purchasing power of that money. Conditions must be established in which one should feel the need to save monetary resources, which is not the case now. Medenica informed the delegates that proceeding from the discussion in the committees and in cooperation with the organs in the republic and autonomous provinces, the Federal Executive Council will prepare a draft resolution for 1980 together with accompanying documents and place them before the SFRY assembly by 31 October this year. In addition, the current measures and regulations which have to be passed concurrently by the end of this year so that the policy as agreed in the resolution could come to be manifested in full measure as from the beginning of next year.

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OPPOSES INCREASE IN FEDERAL BUDGET

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[J.R. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 October--Expenditure, and accordingly also the federal budget, must not only be coordinated with an increase in social products, but must really act as elements of the generally adopted policy of economic stabilization, not burdening the economy with new obligations which lead to a weakening of its reproduction and accumulative capability.

That was the first reaction of delegates at a session of the Federal Chamber Committee for Sociopolitical Relations (Dr. Boro Petkovski presided) to the offered draft foundations of the budget for next year. Namely, today's discussion is the beginning of a debate in the working bodies of the SFRY Assembly on the budget for 1980 and although only a working version of the budget was discussed, delegates expressed their reservations about the proposal that the federal budget be increased by one-third compared with this year's budget and insisted on the principles of the policy of economic stabilization. As Fikret Teskeredzic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), Slavko Zalokar (Slovenia) and Dr. Boro Petkovski (Macedonia) stressed, the demands for increased budgetary expenditure should be coordinated with the current medium-term plan and with the proclaimed stabilization policy because everything else, regardless of who makes the demands, boils down to further and increased burdens being imposed on the economy.

Because the stabilization measures in the economy have been implemented (at least in most work organizations), it would be necessary to carry out those moves in budgetary expenditures too. It has been demonstrated that the ecnomy is being increasingly more burdened by the increased levies collected by the republics and provinces, communes and the self-managing interest communities in particular. It was said that in the first versions of the budget the sources of revenue were first found in an increased turnover tax and in the fact that the federation's obligations are transferred from one year to the next. Thus, those obligations increase and seriously influence the budget's volume.

Supporting economies and economical expenditures wherever possible, even in those parts of the budget which make up its obligatory and largest part (defense, disabilitiy and war veterans welfare funds and so forth), delegates advocated such programming in the next medium-term period as will make possible a more equal allocation of funds in the coming years.